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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

# Weekly Report

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No. 19

WEEK ENDING MAY 12, 1961

## Kennedy Boxscore

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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of May 12, 1961

### Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	261	172	4
SENATE	65	35	0

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS	
Depressed Areas	(S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/15/61	PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage	(S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-30 5/5/61
Aid to Education	(S 1021) (HR 4970)	Reported by Subcommittee		Ordered Reported	Debate Scheduled	
College Aid	(S 1241) (HR 6483)	Reported by Subcommittee				
Omnibus Housing	(S 1478) (HR 6028)	Hearings Completed		Reported by Subcommittee		
Temporary Unemployment Benefits	(HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61	Passed 3/16/61	PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged	(S 909) (HR 4222)					
Social Security Changes	(HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61			
Dependent Children Aid	(HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-31 5/8/61
Sugar Act Extension	(HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61	Passed 3/29/61	PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program	(S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61	Passed 3/10/61	PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers	(HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61			
Omnibus Farm Bill	(S 1643) (HR 6400)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Mutual Security						
OECD Treaty	(Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/16/61	Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps						
Reorganization Act	(S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61	Passed 2/6/61	PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships	(S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61	Passed 3/3/61	To President
Civil Rights	(S 1817-20, S J Res 81-82) (HR 6875-77, HR 6890, H J Res 403-4)					
Tax Revision		Hearings Underway				
Highway Financing	(HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61			
Water Pollution	(S 861) (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Hearings Completed		
Mass Transportation	(S 345)			Hearings Completed		
Airport Grants	(S 1703) (HR 6580)	Hearings Underway				
Regulatory Agency Reform						

#### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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## CONGRESS PREPARES TO ACT ON DEFENSE BUDGET

When President Kennedy took office Jan. 20, he ordered an immediate reappraisal of "our entire defense strategy" and the adequacy of the multi-billion defense budget inherited from the Eisenhower Administration. Sixteen weeks later, the first stage of that review had been completed and Congress was about to act on the defense budget as revised by the new Administration. Developments in the interim -- reviewed below -- showed that, despite resistance in Congress and the Pentagon to some of the changes proposed by the President and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, their general approach to the defense problem had won substantial support on Capitol Hill.

### Initial Steps

In his State of the Union message Jan. 30, the President announced that, pending completion of the reappraisal then underway, he had ordered prompt action to acquire additional airlift capacity, step up the Polaris submarine program, and accelerate the entire missile program (Weekly Report, p. 193). Spelling out these decisions at his first press conference Feb. 2, Secretary McNamara announced plans to --

- Order immediately 53 additional troop transports and cargo planes -- 30 Boeing C-135 jets and 23 C-130 Lockheed turboprops.

- Increase from five to 10 the number of Polaris submarines in the fiscal 1961 program, in order to advance their delivery dates by nine months.

- Establish a new Office of Management Planning and Organization Studies, under the Defense Department's General Counsel, Cyrus Vance.

At the same time, it was disclosed that McNamara had turned over the job of reappraising the Nation's "entire defense strategy" to four special task forces: one to review strategic weapons systems, headed by Comptroller Charles J. Hitch; a second to review commitments and requirements for limited war, headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Paul H. Nitze; a third to review research and development, under Director of Research and Engineering Herbert F. York; and a fourth to review the military base structure here and abroad, headed by Assistant Secretary for Supply and Logistics Thomas D. Morris.

**Missile Gap.** The two-year-old partisan debate over the existence or non-existence of a "missile gap" was renewed briefly when, following a background news conference Feb. 6 with McNamara, the press reported that the new Administration had found no such gap, contrary to Democratic charges during the 1960 campaign. White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger Feb. 7 denied the report, as did the President at his Feb. 8 press conference, saying that no judgment had been reached (Weekly Report, p. 248). Replying to an inquiry from Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), McNamara Feb. 16 also said he had reached no conclusion concerning the "missile gap."

Meanwhile, the more tangible problem of a lag in missile base construction came under scrutiny by three legislative groups: a House Appropriations subcommittee headed by Rep. Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.), the Senate Armed Services' Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee headed by Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), and the Senate Government Operations' Permanent Investigation Subcommittee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.). As the result of Rep. Sheppard's probe, the full Appropriations Committee March 3 called on the President (H Rept 51) to name a single person to head the base program "at once"; the McClellan Subcommittee launched, then suspended, hearings into labor-management conflicts in the missile base program (see p. 797).

**Space Rivalry.** Secretary McNamara was plunged into a second controversy over his March 6 directive giving the Air Force primary responsibility for all military space development, over Army and Navy protests. Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was reported March 11 to have protested that the order had been rushed through without giving the Joint Chiefs sufficient time to comment; the same day the House Science and Astronautics Committee summoned Pentagon officials to appear March 17 to explain the order. Testifying for McNamara, Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell Gilpatric defended the speed and scope of the order, saying "you can't change anything in the Pentagon without stepping on someone's toes."

On March 18, Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, told the Committee that "there are still requirements for all services to use space in their particular fields," and that the new order would not affect the status of the Navy's Polaris program or the Army's Nike-Zeus anti-missile system. He also denied any intent by the military to take over civilian space projects. White was followed March 20 by Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr, who supported the McNamara order but promised the Secretary "will hear from us loud and clear" if Army interests in space were neglected, and March 21 by Secretary of the Navy John B. Connally, who likewise promised to "sound the cry of alarm" if the Navy's interests suffered under the space order. Gen. Lemnitzer told the Committee March 23 that the report published March 11 gave a false impression of his position on the matter, and that the March 6 directive "went a very long way toward meeting my suggestions." Thus ended Secretary McNamara's first open brush with interservice rivalry; on April 1, a second directive giving the Air Force responsibility for operating all reconnaissance satellites was greeted without dispute by the other services.

**Nuclear Plane.** Even as the Administration's review of the Eisenhower defense budget was proceeding, the Joint Atomic Energy's Research and Development Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.), March 8 took up a long-simmering dispute over the 15-year-old effort to build a nuclear-powered aircraft, on which

more than \$1 billion had been spent. With two distinct power plants under development -- one by General Electric, the other by Pratt & Whitney -- President Eisenhower had proposed that one be cancelled, and the Air Force was reported to favor dropping the GE approach. Rep. Price, arguing that "we need two more years of experiments with both approaches before we can make a decision," undertook to persuade the new Administration to overrule the Eisenhower proposal. But closed-door hearings failed to win over Secretary McNamara and his advisers, and the issue was put up to President Kennedy.

Contrary to advance reports, the President's decision, announced in his March 28 defense budget message, was to drop both development approaches and transfer the entire matter to the Atomic Energy Commission "as a non-defense research item." This "clean-cut decision," he said, "will avoid a future expenditure of at least \$1 billion, which would have been necessary to achieve first experimental flight." (For text, see Weekly Report, p. 556).

## Kennedy Revisions

The President's decision to cancel the nuclear plane program was not the only "bad news" for defense contractors and Members of Congress among the revisions proposed in his March 28 message. Also recommended: a cutback in the B-70 bomber program, for an eventual saving of \$1.4 billion; cancellation of two squadrons of Titan ballistic missiles and of the Navy's Eagle air-to-ground missile; and the closing of 73 military installations (including 52 in the U.S.) as "excess to our needs now and at any time in the future." The B-70 decision, in particular, brought cries of anguish from contractors and Capitol Hill.

Of considerably greater significance were the President's restatements of basic defense policies and his proposals for immediate steps to implement them. He described eight policy principles, as follows:

- "The primary purpose of our arms is peace, not war.... The basic problems facing the world today are not susceptible to a military solution.... Diplomacy and defense are no longer distinct alternatives, one to be used where the other fails -- both must complement each other."

- "Our arms will never be used to strike the first blow in any attack.... We shall never threaten, provoke, or initiate aggression -- but if aggression should come, our response will be swift and effective."

- "Our arms must be adequate to meet our commitments and ensure our security, without being bound by arbitrary budget ceilings.... I cannot promise that in later years we need not be prepared to spend still more for what is indispensable."

- "Our arms must be subject to ultimate civilian control and command at all times, in war as well as peace.... This requires effective and protected organization, procedures, facilities and communication in the event of attack...."

- "Our strategic arms and defenses must be adequate to deter any deliberate nuclear attack on the United States or our allies.... What we have and must continue to have is the ability to survive a first blow and respond with devastating power."

- "The strength and deployment of our forces in combination with those of our allies should be sufficiently powerful and mobile to prevent the steady erosion of the

Free World through limited wars; and it is this role that should constitute the primary mission of our overseas forces.... Our objective now is to increase our ability to confine our response to non-nuclear weapons, and to lessen the incentive for any limited aggression."

- "Our defense posture must be both flexible and determined.... Our weapon systems must be usable in a manner permitting deliberation and discrimination as to timing, scope and targets in response to civilian authority."

- "Our defense posture must be designed to reduce the danger of irrational or unpremeditated general war.... We must make certain that our retaliatory power does not rest on decisions made in ambiguous circumstances, or permit a catastrophic mistake."

Within this framework of defense policy, President Kennedy recommended the following changes in the Eisenhower budget: an increase in Polaris submarines from five to 10 (in addition to the increase ordered earlier in the fiscal 1961 program), to bring to 29 the total number authorized; replacement of three mobile Minuteman squadrons by three fixed-base squadrons, and the addition of standby production capacity for this solid-fuel missile; extension of the 15-minute ground alert program to cover one-half of the Strategic Air Command's force of B-47 and B-52 bombers; and various steps to strengthen air defense and warning systems, and to improve command and control of strategic forces.

In the limited war area, the President called for stepped-up preparations for guerrilla warfare, expanded research on non-nuclear weapons, increased mobility for conventional forces through airlift and sealift, development of an advanced tactical fighter "emphasizing non-nuclear capabilities," and the addition of 13,000 men in all services. Altogether, the President's revisions (including the cutbacks cited above) raised the previous estimate of defense spending in fiscal 1962 from \$42.9 billion to \$43.8 billion, and the estimate for new obligatory authority from \$41.8 billion to \$43.8 billion.

Initial reaction to the President's proposals was that they were less drastic than had been anticipated. Army partisans were disappointed that no funds were sought to launch production of the unproven Nike-Zeus system, and that so little had been asked in additional manpower; Navy boosters were pleased by the Polaris request. In broad strategic terms, the President was seen as having officially discarded the Eisenhower doctrine of "massive retaliation" in favor of a "balanced force concept" long championed by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former Army Chief of Staff.

## Committee Action

With the receipt of the Administration's proposed budget revisions, both the Senate and House Armed Services Committees began hearings on legislation authorizing appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels -- a procedure followed with military construction funds each year, but applied for the first time in 1961 to major procurement funds as the result of a provision approved by Congress in 1959. (Hearings on the defense appropriation itself began Feb. 16 before the House Appropriations' Defense Subcommittee.)

Secretary McNamara led off April 4 with a 50-page statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee, spelling out in greater detail the judgments and recommendations in the President's message. These were the



product of a "preliminary reappraisal," he said; the results of a "complete reappraisal" might not be ready until 1962. The proposed cutbacks, he said, "are just the beginning of our efforts to achieve a more efficient and effective defense establishment." He strongly defended the two decisions drawing the most political fire -- to scale back the B-70 program, and not to launch production of the Nike-Zeus.

McNamara, who was followed to the stand by Army, Navy, and Air Force civilian and military chiefs, then repeated his performance before the House Armed Services Committee April 11 and the Senate Appropriations' Defense Subcommittee April 18. Throughout these appearances, questioning centered on the Nike-Zeus and B-70 decisions, with some encouragement from the services concerned. Air Force Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert and Gen. White, for example, testified April 26 that they had been overruled on the B-70 decision but that they supported the President's budget -- a position frequently embraced by service spokesmen during the Eisenhower years.

The House Armed Services Committee May 3 approved, and May 10 reported, a bill (HR 6151 -- H Rept 380) authorizing appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels of \$12,368,000,000 -- an increase of \$393 million over the Kennedy Administration's request of \$11,974,800,000 for these items. In addition to approving all of the requests, the Committee added \$21.2 million for an improved C-135 engine, \$25 million for three new jet planes for the President and other officials, and \$10 million to cover costs of building two nuclear-powered frigates in place of three with conventional power. Overshadowing these items was the addition of \$337 million to be used only for the procurement of additional B-52 and B-58 bombers, which was justified as follows:

"Is it not entirely possible, indeed hopeful, that nuclear weapons might by international agreement be outlawed at some time in the future? Would not at that time the nation who possesses a conventional capability be in a virtually absolute position with respect to his enemies? ....Who knows whether an intercontinental ballistic missile with a nuclear warhead will actually work? ....The committee is unwilling to place the safety of this country in a purely academic attitude...." The extra \$337 million authorized was an "insurance policy," the Committee said, to avoid "the expenditure of many millions in restoring the assembly line for which expenditure few, if any, bombers would be procured." Under current plans, the last B-52 (made by Boeing) would be completed in August 1962, and the last B-58 (made by Convair) in October 1962. By a 16-14 vote, the Committee rejected an amendment to add another \$138 million for the B-70 program.

The Senate Armed Services Committee March 9 added \$525 million for long-range bombers to the Administration's request. Acting on its own bill (S 1852 -- S Rept 253), the Committee made no other changes and thus did not act on the additions approved by the House Committee. Before approving the \$12,499,800,000 authorization, the Senate Committee voted down an amendment by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) to add \$169 million to begin Nike-Zeus production. No action was taken on the B-70 issue, but Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) warned that the problem would be taken up in conjunction with the defense appropriation bill, still before the respective Appropriations Committees.

In sum, the initial action by Congress on the new Administration's defense proposals gave indication of broad support and a willingness to go further, in the case of manned bombers, to insure an adequate strategic deterrent force in the years ahead.

## Space Program

Concurrent with reappraisal of the defense program, the President initiated a review of the space program, long bedeviled by the early Soviet lead in developing large booster rockets. Both the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee and the House Science and Astronautics Committee held hearings in February, March and April on the pace, scope and organization of the American program.

In a March 28 message, the President proposed an increase for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, over the Eisenhower budget, of \$85 million in fiscal 1962 expenditures -- from \$965 million to \$1,050,000,000 -- and of \$126 million in appropriations -- from \$1,110,000,000 to \$1,236,000,000. Much of the increase was allocated to speedier development of various propulsion systems -- the Centaur, Saturn C-2, the nuclear rocket (Project Rover) and the F-1 engine.

Hearings before the House Committee on the annual NASA authorization measure, starting April 10, revealed some doubt among Members concerning the adequacy of the President's proposed budget. Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) said April 11 that NASA should have requested \$1.5 billion. This sentiment was reinforced April 12 when the Soviets announced the successful orbit of the globe by "Cosmonaut" Gagarin (Weekly Report, p. 629). NASA Director James Webb, in testimony April 13, defended the U.S. program which he said was "not keyed to an all-out crash basis to provide maximum rocket lift at the earliest possible moment." But House Committee members made plain their impatience with U.S. progress. Two GOP members -- Reps. James G. Fulton (Pa.) and Alphonzo Bell (Calif.) -- charged the Administration with "defeatism in our effort to beat the Russians to the moon."

At his press conference April 21, the President stressed the "enormous sums" involved in pursuing various space proposals, citing an estimate of \$20 billion to \$40 billion to place a man on the moon. He also said that "the budget for space next year will be around \$2 billion," and that the Space Council headed by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was reviewing the entire program to see "which of these various proposals offers the best hope." (Weekly Report, p. 733)

On May 4, as the Nation stood by for Project Mercury's first attempt to boost a man into space (but not into orbit), the House Science and Astronautics Committee ordered reported a clean bill (HR 6874) authorizing NASA appropriations of \$1,361,900,000, or \$126.6 million more than requested. Hours after Astronaut Alan B. Shepard made his successful flight May 5, the President told his press conference that he would ask Congress for funds for "a substantially larger effort." (See p. 792) By May 9, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), chairman of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, was predicting a 25 percent increase in space spending, and the Administration was reported to be thinking of proposing a supplementary request for \$600 million. "This flight has given the President and Congress the green light to go into much higher gear," said Kerr.

## KENNEDY ACTIONS

President Kennedy told his May 5 press conference he was "proud of the effort" which resulted that day in the successful sub-orbital space flight of astronaut Alan B. Shepard Jr., but he said "we have a long way to go" and he would ask additional funds for "a substantially larger effort in space." (For text see p. 819)

(Shepard, a 37-year-old Navy Commander, May 8 was awarded the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Distinguished Service Medal in a White House ceremony. His flight, in a one-ton space capsule atop a Redstone rocket, took 15 minutes at a speed of about 5,100 miles an hour. The capsule landed in the Atlantic Ocean about 302 miles south of its launching site at Cape Canaveral, Fla. President Kennedy, in a statement after the flight, (see p. 823) said it marked an "historic milestone" and the scientific material obtained would be made available to "the world's scientific community.")

Other press conference highlights:

**Cuba** -- Careful consideration was being given whether to impose additional curbs on exports but there were now "no plans" to train a Cuban exile force.

**South Viet Nam** -- The National Security Council was studying the "problem" of using U.S. troops there.

**Nuclear test ban** -- The U.S. would continue to strive for a "reliable and workable agreement" at nuclear test ban talks taking place at Geneva and Ambassador Arthur H. Dean was to report to him "within a reasonable time on the prospects for a constructive outcome."

**Udall incident** -- Every member of the Administration should "bend over backward" to make sure there were no such "misunderstandings," and he would "strongly support" any Congressional action so the "major burdens" of presidential campaigns were "sustained by the national Government." (Weekly Report p. 769)

Other actions:

**TEXTILES** -- Mr. Kennedy May 2 announced a program to help the industry meet what he called "serious and deep-rooted" problems of technological change and international competition. (See text p. 823)

**EDITORS** -- The President discussed his April 27 proposal for a re-assessment of "cold war" news handling at a May 9 meeting with editors and publishers. The group agreed on a continuing review and another meeting in several months, and received assurances the Administration would continue its policy of free access to the news, with no form of restriction contemplated or suggested. (Weekly Report p. 765)

**POLLS** -- The U.S. Information Agency May 4 announced it had dropped prestige polls abroad because they were not a "probe in depth" and instead would use polls analyzing what people were thinking about.

**GOVERNORS** -- Mr. Kennedy May 8 discussed with Governors of the Appalachian region their economic problems. (See p. 824) At a May 9 meeting with the Governors' Conference civil defense committee he promised a stronger civil defense program.

**AREA REDEVELOPMENT** -- President Kennedy May 8 nominated William L. Batt Jr., 44, Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor to be administrator of the Area

Redevelopment Administration, which was created by the Area Redevelopment Act, cleared by Congress April 26. (Weekly Report p. 708)

The Area Redevelopment Administration was officially established within the Department of Commerce by Departmental order May 10.

**OPEN LETTER** -- An open letter to the President, signed by 70 educators -- more than half of them Harvard University faculty members -- and carried as an advertisement in the May 10 New York Times, termed the "United States' attempt to destroy (Cuban Premier Fidel) Castro" a "failure of policy" as well as of technique, voiced distress over the lack of "public discussion of the alternatives to present U.S. Cuban policy," and urged that the Government "reverse the drift toward American military intervention in Cuba" and attempt to detach Castro from the Communist bloc by "working for a diplomatic detente and a resumption of trade relations."

## CIVIL RIGHTS

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) May 8 introduced six bills each embodying the civil rights legislative proposals of the 1960 Democratic party platform. Democratic nominee Kennedy, at a Sept. 1, 1960 press conference, announced that he had appointed Clark and Celler to draw up the bills. (Weekly Report p. 667)

White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger the next day said the Clark-Celler bills "are not Administration-backed bills." The President "does not consider it necessary at this time to enact new civil rights legislation," Salinger said. After a May 9 White House meeting between the President and Democratic Congressional leaders, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said, "We want to get the program outlined by the President through and after that we will consider civil rights if necessary."

The Clark-Celler bills were designed to: bar poll taxes through a constitutional amendment (S J Res 81, H J Res 404); outlaw literacy tests for voting through a constitutional amendment (S J Res 82, H J Res 403); require every school board operating a racially segregated public school to adopt a desegregation plan within six months of enactment and provide for "first-step compliance" by the 1963-64 school year (S 1817, HR 6890); authorize the Attorney General to file civil suits seeking court injunctions against denial of any civil right on grounds of race, creed or color (S 1818, HR 6877); establish a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission and provide administrative and court remedies for those discriminated against in their jobs because of race, making it an unfair employment practice for any business or union employing more than 50 members to so discriminate (S 1819, HR 6875); make the Civil Rights Commission, scheduled to expire Sept. 9, 1961, a permanent agency with strengthened fact-finding powers (S 1820, HR 6876).

In a related development, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People May 10 said the Administration decision not to sponsor the civil rights bills was "mistaken and regrettable."

## BATTLE ACT

The Senate May 11, by a 43-36 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House an amended bill (S 1215) to give the President more discretionary authority in extending aid to Communist-bloc countries under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act). Prior to passage, the Senate accepted an amendment requiring that, in extending aid, the President must first be satisfied that the people of the recipient nation would be informed that the U.S. was the source of the assistance. The Senate rejected, by a 28-54 roll-call vote, an amendment which would have denied the benefit of the bill to any Communist-controlled countries that were in arrears on their United Nations assessments. (For voting, see chart p.831)

The legislation, requested by President Kennedy, was similar to proposals of the Eisenhower Administration which were approved in committee in 1958 and 1959, passed once by the Senate but never by the House.

The Battle Act -- named for its sponsor, former Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D Ala. 1947-55) -- was enacted during the Korean War. It placed an embargo on shipments of war materials to the Communist bloc by the United States and prohibited U.S. military, economic, or financial assistance to any other nation sending war materials to the bloc. The primary change made by S 1215 was to provide that when the President determined that economic or financial aid to any nation, except the Soviet Union and Communist-held areas in the Far East, was important to U.S. security, the other provisions of the Act should not bar such aid.

During two days of debate on the bill, opponents held it would serve only to ease economic pressures on Russia. They also objected to an Administration proposal to aid Poland through the use of U.S.-held Polish currency, taking as their chief argument the fact that Cuba recently announced receipt of about \$13 million in aid from the Polish government. The bill's supporters said additional aid might gradually slacken the dependence of some satellites on Russia and also would help newly independent, neutral countries.

**BACKGROUND** -- S 1215 was reported April 25 (S Rept 199) by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (Weekly Report p. 760)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, S 1215:

Permitted the furnishing of economic and financial but not military, aid to any nation other than the Soviet Union and Communist-held areas of the Far East when the President determined such aid was important to U.S. security, regardless of other provisions of the Battle Act.

Stipulated that the President immediately report to Congress any determination to extend such aid.

Provided that before extending aid the President must be satisfied the people of the recipient nation would be informed the U.S. was the source of the assistance.

Transferred from the President to the Act's administrator authority to continue aid to a country which knowingly had permitted strategic shipments to a Soviet-bloc country.

## AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 11 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Require that the President be satisfied the peoples of the recipient nation will be informed the U.S. is the source of the aid before he extends it. Voice vote.

## AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 11 -- Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Deny authority to aid Communist-controlled countries in arrears in their assessments to the United Nations. Roll call, 28-54.

**DEBATE** -- May 9 -- Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- It was a "naive and ridiculous theory" that people could be aided "through the process of osmosis -- by letting the aid trickle down."

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- The "very governments" which would receive the aid were those "attacking our form of government, our President and the people of this country."

May 11 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Congress should provide the "legal flexibility" for the President to act; if he abused the authority it could be repealed. In the case of newly independent countries, which "are as yet quite primitive," it might be "a practical impossibility to administer the rather sophisticated trade controls" of the Battle Act.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Opposed Miller's amendment on UN assessments because so many nations were in arrears it would have the effect of killing the bill.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Opposed S 1215 because there was "no justification for aid when the Communists were underwriting the growth of Communism in this hemisphere."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Supported the bill because "where there is no food shortage people will stand up to their governments".... "you can't starve people into democracy."

## ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The House May 11, by a 209-136 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 6094) raising the authorized ceiling for salaries of members and employees of the Council of Economic Advisers. The bill authorized appropriation of up to \$2 million annually for Council salaries instead of the \$345,000 limit in existing law. (For voting, see chart p. 832)

A motion by Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to recommit the bill to the Government Operations Committee with instructions to report it back after reducing the salary ceiling to \$700,000 was rejected on a 151-196 roll-call vote. Earlier, a similar amendment by John H. Kyl (R Iowa) was rejected on a 44-59 standing vote.

Supporters of the bill said the Council of Economic Advisers, which currently had 32 employees, was the only Government agency with an over-all salary ceiling set by law. It was seeking \$500,000 for salaries in fiscal 1962, Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said.

President Kennedy April 10 requested deletion of the \$345,000 salary ceiling, saying he had asked the Council to take on additional responsibilities. The Government Operations Committee May 1, in reporting HR 6094 (H Rept 325), set a \$2 million salary ceiling.



## MEXICAN FARM LABOR

The House May 11, by a 231-157 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 1010) extending the Mexican farm labor program without change for two years, from Dec. 31, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1963. Opponents of the program charged that it hurt American farm laborers. On the final vote, Democrats split evenly, 115 to 115; Republicans voted for the bill, 116 to 42. (For voting, see chart p. 832)

The House rejected by voice vote a motion by Rep. Ben Reifel (R S.D.) to recommit the bill.

Earlier, in a series of standing and voice votes, the House rejected five floor amendments. Three of them, offered by Rep. Merwin Coad (D Iowa), were urged by the Administration. All five unsuccessful amendments proposed to write into the law authorizing the Mexican labor program (PL 82-78) additional guarantees to protect native American farm workers from wage competition with Mexican workers brought to the U.S. under PL 82-78.

Debate centered chiefly on charges by Coad, Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.) and others that the wages and working conditions of native American farm workers actually were being depressed by the availability to farmers of "cheap labor" in the form of Mexican workers ("braceros").

**BACKGROUND --** Under PL 82-78, first passed in 1951, the Department of Labor was empowered to import Mexican workers to the U.S. for farm work and to supply them to farmers unable to obtain sufficient native American farm workers. Contracts between the Mexicans and the farmers are supervised by the Department. About 315,000 braceros entered the U.S. in 1960, working largely in California and the Southwest in fruit, vegetable and cotton harvesting. (For Fact Sheet on the program, see Weekly Report p. 537)

Under various provisions of PL 82-78, and the U.S.-Mexican agreement implementing it, farmers were required to pay braceros at least 50 cents an hour and to give them free housing, free transportation to and from the job, free insurance against injury or death on the job, and a guaranteed minimum number of work days.

To safeguard native American workers against job competition from the braceros, PL 82-78 barred the Labor Department from furnishing braceros where this could be expected to have an adverse effect on the wages of native American farm workers, or where the farmer requesting braceros had not first tried to recruit native workers.

In recent years the Department reported to Congress that the safeguard provisions of PL 82-78 were not adequate to protect the living standards of native American workers, particularly about 500,000 domestic migrant workers and their families who are among the lowest-paid workers in the nation. The Department also said about 20,000 braceros were being used in skilled and year-round jobs, contrary to the spirit if not the letter of PL 82-78; and that its studies showed conclusively that where there was extensive use of braceros, the wages of native American workers, while not actually falling, had failed to rise or had risen more slowly than farm wages generally.

The Department proposed to write into PL 82-78 new provisions restricting further the conditions under which farmers could use braceros and thereby forcing them to bid higher for native workers.

The Department's 1961 recommendations were endorsed by the Administration and introduced by Coad

(HR 6032). The major provisions barred use of Mexicans by farmers not paying or offering native American workers at least as much as the state or national average farm wage; barred use of Mexicans by farmers who had not first offered native workers at least as high wages as were offered to Mexicans and at least as many perquisites -- free housing, transportation, etc. -- as guaranteed to Mexicans; and prohibited the use of braceros for skilled or year-round labor.

The Administration proposals were backed by numerous welfare and labor organizations at House Agriculture Committee hearings but opposed by nearly all farmer organizations, and rejected 3-27 by the Committee. (Weekly Report p. 714)

**DEBATE --** May 10, 11 -- Coad, Cohelan, Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.), Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and others argued that there was no question the bracero program as it operated undercut the wages of native workers, particularly of Negro and Mexican-American workers. PL 82-78 simply made it too easy to get Mexican farm labor, they charged. They also said the law benefited chiefly large farms, since the family farmer usually did not use hired labor.

Opponents of the changes, among them Reps. Charles M. Teague (R Calif.), E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) and Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa), said Mexicans really did not compete with Americans for jobs since Mexicans were used largely for "stoop labor" which American workers refused to do. They also said the braceros program had curbed the wetback problem (illegal entry of Mexicans for farm work) and helped U.S. relations with Mexico by earning foreign dollar exchange for Mexicans. They said farm wages were actually rising, and small farmers who used hired labor (even if only part of the year) and could not afford to replace men with machinery would be hurt worse than large farmers by making it more difficult to obtain braceros.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 10 -- Ross Bass (D Tenn.) -- Change Coad amendment (directly below) so that braceros would be barred only from operating but not from working on power-driven machinery. Standing vote, 52-125.

Merwin Coad (D Iowa) -- Bar farmers from using braceros to operate or work on power-driven machinery except temporarily, with the permission of the Secretary of Labor, to avoid undue hardship. Standing, 75-130.

Coad -- Permit use of braceros only for temporary or seasonal work, except with the permission of the Secretary to avoid undue hardship. Standing 46-91.

Coad -- Bar the Secretary from providing braceros to a farmer not offering and paying native workers at least what he offers or pays Mexicans; or to a farmer not agreeing to pay both native workers and braceros at least one of the following rates: 10 cents an hour more than was paid in the previous season for the same work in the same area, or wages equivalent to the average farm wage in the state or nation. Voice vote.

May 11 -- Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) -- Limit the use of braceros to food crops. Standing, 66-125, (This would have excluded use of braceros on cotton, the crop on which 60 percent of them work.)

Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.) -- Reduce the number of braceros admitted by one-third a year for the next three years and end the program altogether as of June 30, 1964. Voice.



## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Senate May 9 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 5000) authorizing \$879,-684,750 in fiscal 1962 for construction at military installations in the U.S. and abroad. As passed by the House March 23, HR 5000 carried authorizations of \$804,573,000. (Weekly Report p. 484)

The figure approved by the House was based on Administration requests for \$870,884,000. After House passage, however, the Defense Department requested certain changes based upon a reappraisal of defense programs undertaken by the new Administration. The new request, made March 29, called for net increases totaling \$69,650,000 -- \$10,250,000 for the Navy's Polaris missile program and \$134 million for the Air Force's Minuteman missiles, less \$74.6 million from cancellation of two Titan missile squadrons. In addition, a \$1,525,000 increase in ceilings on projects authorized in previous years and not yet completed was requested. The total Administration request thus came to \$942,059,000 for all military construction.

The final amount approved by the Senate was \$62,-374,250 below the revised request and \$75,121,750 above the amount approved by the House March 23.

Much of the Senate debate on HR 5000 centered on an amendment by A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) that sought to continue in effect the controversial Capehart military housing program. The amendment was rejected by voice vote after the Senate heard Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and other Committee members denounce the program as scandal-ridden, too costly and maladministered. Under the Capehart program, housing units are built on military bases by privately financed contractors. The FHA-insured mortgages are paid off in 25 years by assignment of the housing allowances paid to the servicemen living in the units. At the completion of the amortization period, ownership of the houses goes to the Government.

The House version of HR 5000 carried authorization for 7,074 new Capehart units and extended the housing program until Oct. 1, 1962. The Senate bill authorized no new Capehart construction. Instead, the Senate called for the construction of 2,000 new units in fiscal 1962 to be paid for through annual appropriations. Total cost of the 2,000 units was fixed at \$33 million, with an average cost per unit of \$16,500.

**BACKGROUND** -- The military construction bill was reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee May 3 (S Rept 200). The Committee report emphasized that the Capehart housing program had not worked out satisfactorily and should be terminated in favor of regular Congressional appropriations for housing.

The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, in three days of hearings -- March 10, 14, 21 -- on the operation of the Capehart program, focused on sudden work stoppages on Capehart projects at five military bases. Authorities of the Federal Housing Administration and the Defense Department testified that Hal B. Hayes, a California builder and contractor, had abandoned work on projects worth about \$55 million, leaving more than 3,000 unfinished family-type houses to deteriorate. Hayes testified March 21, alleging that he had not abandoned the projects but had been forced to suspend work because of unreasonable demands by the FHA and Defense Department. He said he was willing to finish all the projects he had contracted to build,

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, HR 5000 authorized these funds:

Army	\$129,789,000
Navy	140,587,000
Air Force	486,268,000
Defense Department	8,250,000
Deficiencies	47,989,000
Reserve Components	66,156,750
Reserve Deficiencies	645,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$879,684,750</b>

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Substitute for the 2,000 housing units for which appropriations could be sought an authorization for 7,074 privately constructed units built under the Capehart program. Voice vote.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Delete authorization of \$3,812,000 for transfer of the Army Quartermaster Corps Food and Container Institute from Chicago, Ill., to Natick, Mass. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Increase by \$10 million the authorization for housing at the New London, Conn. submarine base. Voice.

## HOLMES NOMINATION

The Senate May 8 confirmed, by a 63-17 roll-call vote, the nomination of Julius C. Holmes to be Ambassador to Iran. The vote was preceded by three days of debate, with sharp clashes between supporters of Holmes and opponents who, criticizing the ethics of a business deal in which he took part 10 years previously, said a U.S. Ambassador should be "above reproach." (For voting, see chart p. 831)

Opposition to the nomination of Holmes, a career diplomat (1925-37, 1948-50, 1954--), was based on his profitable involvement in the acquisition and sale of U.S. war-surplus tankers from 1947-1951. Holmes, during a Congressional investigation in 1952, said he did not intentionally violate a U.S. law prohibiting resale of tankers for use by foreign nations. He said he did not know a company which bought three war-surplus tankers from his firm was a front-organization for Nationalist Chinese interests. Holmes and several others were indicted in connection with one of the tanker transactions but the charges were dismissed in federal court on motion of the prosecution. (1952 Almanac p. 355)

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 25 approved Holmes' nomination 12-4 after three days of hearings. Sens. John J. Williams (R Del.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) opposed the nomination.

President Eisenhower nominated Holmes to the post in Iran in 1955. The nomination met similar opposition in the Foreign Relations Committee, though it was approved 6-3. Holmes asked Mr. Eisenhower to withdraw the nomination before it was considered by the Senate; he gave poor health as the reason for withdrawal.

**DEBATE** -- May 4 -- Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- "Based on hearings by Congressional committees these (tanker) transactions were not illegal." Holmes "rendered meritorious service" to the U.S. in the Foreign Service.

Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- "No question has been raised in this debate or before the Foreign Relations

Committee as to Mr. Holmes' professional qualifications" for the position. "In Government and out, he has conducted himself with the propriety expected of a man of the highest caliber and integrity."

May 8 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "Certainly it cannot be said that Mr. Holmes is above reproach when we consider his active participation...in these two highly questionable tanker deals" which were "bitterly denounced in a unanimous report of a Senate committee" and by the press "as a slick if not actually illegal deal."

## ARMED FORCES RESERVES

The House May 9 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 5490) to improve certain Armed Forces Reserve policies.

The major effect of HR 5490 was to equalize, at eight years, the reserve obligation of men serving in the six-months training program. Under existing law, men between 17 and 18½ years of age were obligated for eight years in the reserve whereas, under current Selective Service directives, 18½ to 26 years-olds were obligated to only six-years in the reserve under the six-months program.

HR 5490 put the program for 18½-26 year-olds on a statutory instead of administrative basis and standardized the program for all men between 17 and 26. (Technically, the program authorizes a three-to-six months training period, but since its authorization in 1955 the full six months have been required.)

The bill also contained provisions amending National Guard and ROTC obligations.

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), floor manager of the bill, said HR 5490 corrected an inequity in existing law which permitted a man to delay "his enlistment in the six-months program until he is 18½ years of age...and) thereby succeed in avoiding an additional two years of reserve obligation required by his contemporaries who enlist before reaching age 18½." The "largest proportion of enlistments in these programs," he said, occurred in the 18½-26 year group.

BACKGROUND -- The House Armed Services Committee March 20 reported HR 5490 (H Rept 172), which was requested by the Defense Department. (Weekly Report p. 634)

The bill changed reserve requirements only for men in the six-months program and did not affect the six-year obligation for draftees and regular enlistees.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 5490: Established an eight-year Ready Reserve obligation for all those enlisting in the six-months active training program.

Reduced from six to three months the minimum active duty training period for ROTC graduates.

Permitted men with prior military service to enlist in the National Guard for as little as one year but required those without previous service to enlist for three years.

Authorized the Selective Service to induct into the armed services, on a priority basis, individuals who failed to serve satisfactorily in the Ready Reserve.

Authorized the Army or Air Force, if requested by state authorities, to order members of the Army or Air National Guard to active military training for 45 days if the members failed to participate satisfactorily in the National Guard program.

Authorized federal employees to take 15 days of annual leave in any calendar, instead of any fiscal, year for military training purposes.

## LATIN AMERICA AID

The Senate May 9 passed by voice vote and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 6518) appropriating \$500 million for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program, set up by the Act of Bogota, and \$100 million for the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

The Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment setting a ceiling of 8 percent on annual interest rates charged by lending agencies in recipient nations for funds loaned or reloaned under the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program. The amendment was proposed by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), who said a ceiling on interest rates would prevent prohibitive and usurious interest rates and insure that the funds would reach the common people, as Congress intended. Some Latin American banks charge up to 25 percent interest, Williams said.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6518 was passed by the House April 25 (Weekly Report p. 712) and was reported (S Rept 201) May 3 by the Senate Appropriations Committee, with Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) recorded in opposition.

The Committee made no change in the bill as passed by the House but wrote into its report "interpretive language" recommending that the U.S., in administering the Program: establish firm policies to prohibit usurious interest rates on Program funds reloaned by agencies in recipient nations; give preference to agricultural and other cooperatives; insist on self-help and social and economic reforms prior to committing funds; require a start on repayment of loans one year after the loan is made; and submit semi-annual reports on the loans to the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- See Weekly Report p. 712.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 9 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Require assurance that funds appropriated under the Inter-American Economic and Social Cooperation Program shall not be available to be loaned or reloaned at an interest rate in excess of eight percent per annum. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 9 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "This bill...is primarily designed to help the common man. It will help promote land settlement, low-cost housing, community water supplies, sanitation, and education. It should be administered so as to encourage -- indeed, require -- cooperating governments to bring about changes in their own economic and social structures."

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- Congress should not rush into a 10-year \$2.5 billion program that might contribute "to the bankruptcy of our own Government."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- The Program, though laudable, is inadequate. "If we imagine that we can successfully counter the Communist economic offensive... by appropriating the amounts called for by this bill...we shall find that to be a snare and a delusion."

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- The Foreign Relations Committee will closely watch the administration of the aid plan. "No projects whatsoever should be undertaken in countries ruled without essential democratic tenets," or in nations where land and tax reforms are not undertaken, or excessive interest rates and "inadequate credit machinery" exist. No funds should be committed until the recipient governments have shown "their determination and ability to carry through essential institutional and legislative changes."



## Committee Roundup

### MISSILE CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Special Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On strikes and alleged excessive costs and inefficiencies in the missile construction program. (Weekly Report p. 760)

Spokesmen for major defense contractors May 3-5 agreed with earlier testimony that delays in the space program were due in large part to union jurisdictional disputes and costly featherbedding procedures.

In a related development, President Kennedy told his May 5 press conference he had asked Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg to "cooperate closely" with Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) to seek a "responsible, consistent effort by labor and management" in missile production. (For text of press conference, see p. 819) McClellan May 8 said he had talked with Goldberg and believed there would be an Executive Order issued shortly dealing with strikes on defense projects. He said he planned to propose legislation to meet the problem, but the process would be too slow.

McClellan May 9 said further hearings would be suspended because the Administration had promised early remedial action. McClellan said he did not want to continue hearings that might upset Goldberg's efforts to achieve a labor-management agreement for missile projects.

#### Highlights of the testimony:

A.H. Bode, industrial relations director of the Bendix Corp. of Baltimore, Md., May 3 said union demands forced his firm to subcontract for electronic work at Cape Canaveral, Fla., and the Point Arguello, Calif., missile tracking site, and this cost the Government "at least twice as much as if Bendix had performed the work itself."

Jack Cannady, chief cost controller at Cape Canaveral for Convair, the division of General Dynamics Corp. which was awarded the prime contract for developing the Atlas missile, May 4 said his company had invented jobs for union members, at a cost of \$692,000 to the Government, to prevent strikes on the Atlas project. He said: it had cost an extra \$238,190 since July 1958 to keep an unnecessary "shadow crew" of four craft union members standing by while four Convair employees did final check-outs of electrical systems; Government costs were increased by \$453,062 through subcontracting nearly 100,000 electrical connections annually to firms hiring members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO).

B.G. MacNabb, Convair operations chief at Cape Canaveral, May 4 said production there was about 40 percent of normal work output, but he was "not trying to blame the unions for this." He blamed "lack of decision" by the Government, Defense Department and "our own management."

Douglas V. Dorman, vice president for industrial relations of the Martin Co., prime contractor for the Titan intercontinental ballistic missile, May 5 said union rules

against installing any prefabricated electric cables for ground support equipment were adding \$3,612,672 to the cost of producing 16 Titan squadrons. He said the wire could be made at the plant "from three to ten times" faster than at the site, but the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held the work was construction which must be done at the site. Dorman said missile companies had tried to work out the problem on a case-by-case basis and had sought remedial action through the Labor Department, but had been, "for the most part, unsuccessful."

C.J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO's Building and Construction Trades Department, May 10 released testimony he had planned to give before the hearings were suspended. He said: the decision to work overtime was a responsibility of management or the contracting agency; a report by the House Appropriations Committee showed delays were due in large part to an "inordinate number of change orders" (see below); his department "voluntarily and unilaterally" Feb. 16 issued a policy statement calling for no strikes, picketing or work stoppages until all available settlement procedures were "completely exhausted," and barring either aid or recognition of any local union dispute which violated this policy.

### COMMITTEE REPORT

The Appropriations Committee's March 3 report (H Rept 51), based on February hearings by its Military Construction Subcommittee, said: division of missile program responsibility between the Air Force and Corps of Engineers, coupled with an "abnormally large number of change orders and modifications," threatened to push costs to "alarming proportions"; the Committee was "not at all certain" the Air Force and its contractors were "not using the concurrency requirement (simultaneous construction modifications and production) to cover mistakes in design that should never have been made"; if the Air Force insisted that contractors adhere to original time schedules, there must be "realistic analysis of the availability of the missile and the other essential features of the weapon system"; the contracting officer who negotiated on change orders had been "drastically hampered by far too many people constantly looking over his shoulder and by restrictions...not to exceed a certain percentage of the Government estimate"; Government estimates often were "grossly inadequate".

The report recommended: immediate steps by the Secretary of the Air Force to coordinate the ballistic missile program under one person directly responsible to him and the Chief of Staff; giving the Government contracting officer sufficient authority to make adjustments in contract prices; "scope" conferences on all proposed major modifications or changes in construction, attended by representatives of all those concerned; an "all-out effort" to stabilize designs and closer coordination between those involved in design and construction; continuation of the standard Government lump-sum contracts based on formally advertised competitive bids instead of a proposed cost-reimbursement contract.



## MEDICAL TRAINING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Health Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- April 28-May 5 on an Administration bill (S 1072) to authorize federal grants to medical, dental, osteopathic and public health institutions for new facilities and scholarships. (Weekly Report p. 350)

TESTIMONY -- April 28 -- Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said the bill was "a high-priority" proposal "aimed at a critical national need." He said to keep up with population growth, by 1970 admissions to medical schools must be increased from 8,200 to about 12,000 and to dental schools from 3,600 to about 6,900. To meet increased enrollments, he said, more teaching facilities would be needed, and "the Federal Government must assist in financing" them.

Dr. Francis Herz, representing the American Dental Assn., supported the bill and said it "would go far to alleviate the severe problems facing dental education." He said there were currently 47 dental schools and the shortage of dentists "stands out as the most formidable barrier to continued progress in dental health." Dr. Harry Lyons, of the American Assn. of Dental Schools, said the number of dental graduates must be "nearly doubled" in the next 15 years.

Dr. F.J.L. Blasingame, in a letter to Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) on behalf of the American Medical Assn., supported S 1072 but urged that schools of osteopathy be excluded, "since we are opposed to the use of federal funds to aid schools which teach unscientific systems of health care."

May 3 -- Dr. J.S. Denslow, representing the American Assn. of Osteopathic Colleges, said the six colleges of osteopathy in the United States in 1960-61 had an enrollment of 496 first-year students, or 20 percent below freshman capacity. "This was so because quality is and must remain the paramount consideration," he said. He supported S 1072 and said federal grants for scholarships would attract more students of "superior quality."

Dr. Thomas B. Turner, dean of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, said the increased number of doctors needed to meet demands "will simply not be forthcoming without direct help from the Federal Government." He termed "inadequate" a provision in the bill giving schools grants of \$1,000 as a cost of education payment for each student receiving a federal scholarship. Turner "strongly" recommended that, in addition to the \$1,000 scholarship provision, "a base grant of \$200,000 per school be made."

Dr. Abe Rubin, of the American Podiatry Assn., urged broadening of the bill to include his profession. Philip F. Jehle, of the National Assn. of Retail Drug-gists, supported an amendment sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to include in the bill schools of pharmacy.

May 5 -- Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, gave "whole-hearted and enthusiastic support" to the bill. He said the "burdens on our past neglect of federal support of medical education are borne by many," but most of all "these shortages and costs are borne by the American community, the American nation, the American people." He said he believed the nation had failed to gain an understanding of the high cost -- physical, emotional and economic -- of sickness, and of the

"failure to cope with sickness as effectively as today's medical science makes possible."

Dr. Henry W. Hofstetter, of the American Optometric Assn., urged amending the bill to include the 10 schools and colleges of optometry. He said the schools found it difficult to receive funds because of "interprofessional antagonisms and policies."

Charles W. Bliven of the American Assn. of Colleges of Pharmacy supported the Humphrey amendment to include pharmacy schools and said the schools would need to produce twice as many graduates annually during 1965-70 as they were currently graduating.

Spokesmen for the 12 public health schools supported S 1072 but proposed that the Government bear a larger share of the cost for construction of additional teaching facilities in their field. Dr. Hugh R. Leavell, president of the Assn. of Schools of Public Health, said because public health personnel were "Government servants" the schools received little financial help either from foundations or state legislatures. He said it would be "unrealistic" to expect the schools to supply more than 15 percent of construction funds. His view was supported by Dr. Myron E. Wegman, dean of the University of Michigan's Public Health School, and Dr. Perry F. Prather of the Assn. of State and Territorial Health Officers.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH FACILITIES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 2-5 on an Administration bill (HR 4998) to expand and improve community health services and facilities. (Weekly Report p. 350)

TESTIMONY -- May 2 -- Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in a statement read by special assistant Boisfeuillet Jones, said there was a shortage of about 500,000 skilled nursing home and chronic disease beds, and "the quality and scope of services offered by a number of nursing homes today is a national disgrace." Organized community services for health care in patients' own homes "is almost nonexistent in most communities," he said, and "even limited home nursing services are available in only 30 communities at the present time." Ribicoff said HR 4998 represented "a balanced and effective approach by the Federal Government to stimulate and assist states and communities," and the proposed program was "a modest one based on approaches which have been proved effective in other health programs."

Jones told the Committee the program would cost \$24.1 million in 1962, \$35 million in 1963, \$52 million in 1964, and \$54 million in 1965 and 1966.

May 3 -- Louis B. Blair, representing the American Hospital Assn., said HR 4998 "overlooks what we believe to be a critical area of need" -- the renovation, modernization or replacement of older hospitals, particularly in urban areas. He said there also was need "to make the rehabilitation facilities contemplated more widely available."

Dr. Huntington Williams, Baltimore, Md., Health commissioner and president of the U.S. Conference of City Health Officers, said cities had "critical problems" in meeting health needs, partly because of "major shifts in population from rural to urban areas over the last decade." "We lack the facilities and the community services to make available comprehensive, high quality



health care to our aged and chronically ill," he said. For lack of such services, "thousands of patients must stay in institutions beyond the period of health necessity," Williams said. He said HR 4998 "would make a substantial impact on the solution of these problems."

May 5 -- Testimony on HR 4998 was given by: Dr. Milton Terris of New York for the American Public Health Assn.; George James, first deputy health commissioner of New York City; Julia C. Thompson of the American Nurses Assn., and Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstym of Group Health Assn. of America.

## WATER POLLUTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works, Flood Control -- Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- May 8 and 9 on several similar bills to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956, including HR 6441, which increased the annual limit on federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants from \$50 million to \$100 million and the over-all limit from \$500 million to \$1 billion. The House passed HR 6441 May 3. (Weekly Report p. 756)

TESTIMONY -- May 8 -- U.S. Public Health Service Deputy Surgeon General John D. Porterfield supported the proposals, but made the following specific recommendations: limit each federal construction grant to \$1 million (HR 6441 limited the grant to \$800,000); and remove the ceiling and time limit on federal matching grants to states for the administration of water pollution control programs (HR 6441 raised the annual limit from \$3 million to \$5 million and extended the program for 10 years, through June 30, 1971). Porterfield said the federal-state-local program had progressed to a point where it was "ready for further strengthening and improvement."

C.R. Gutermuth of the Wildlife Management Institute supported an increased federal program and said that heightened public interest in water pollution control had given Congress a "mandate to expand and strengthen the national program."

May 9 -- Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum of the League of Women Voters supported the proposals, including a provision of HR 6441 to extend the federal anti-pollution enforcement authority to all navigable and coastal waters rather than just interstate water as under current law. She said the "possibility of federal action in the offing" probably would "strengthen the hand of states that want to work toward adequate abatement of pollution as they deal with powerful polluters."

John E. Becker of the American Paper and Pulp Assn. opposed the provision of HR 6441 extending federal anti-pollution enforcement authority. He said it "would constitute an open invitation to the Federal Government to enter intrastate disputes."

Justus H. Fugate of the American Municipal Assn. supported HR 6441 and recommended legislation to permit federal income tax credits and depreciation allowances on treatment plants.

O.C. Thompson of the Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. supported the construction grant provisions of HR 6441, but opposed extension of federal anti-pollution authority, saying it took the Government "much too deeply into purely local problems."

Peter J. Short Jr. of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said the federal water pollution control program

should be limited to "research, consultation, advice and promotional-education efforts." The federal enforcement provision of HR 6441 should not be enacted, he said, and the existing federal construction grant program should be repealed.

Dr. Spencer Smith, secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, said his organization hoped any measure passed would permit federal action in pollution enforcement cases upon the request of a state.

Others testifying in support of HR 6441 included Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) and representatives of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Izaak Walton League of America.

## TAX REVISIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the Administration's program for revision of the tax laws. As sent to Congress April 20, the program proposed a tax credit to stimulate business modernization and investment. It called for higher taxes on income earned abroad, repeal of the 4 percent credit and \$50 exclusion on dividend income, tighter rules on business expense account deductions, elimination of capital gains treatment on earnings from the sale of depreciable assets, and extension of transportation and corporation excise and income tax rates scheduled for reduction July 1. (Weekly Report p. 665)

During the first four days of hearings, May 3-5 and 8, the Committee heard Administration witnesses.

TESTIMONY -- May 3-5 -- Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon said prompt enactment of the program was "urgently needed" to stimulate economic recovery, create new jobs, strengthen the competitive position of U.S. business and reduce the balance of payments deficit. He said the tax program was "an important first step" towards the comprehensive tax reform the Administration would propose in 1962.

Committee members Hale Boggs (D La.), John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) and Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) charged that the proposal to tax foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies in economically developed countries on a yearly basis indicated that the U.S. was taking a backward step and withdrawing from its position as a world economic leader. Dillon answered that the measure would not discourage legitimate investment abroad, but would eliminate unnecessary special tax incentives and reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficit by as much as \$525 million a year. He said preliminary figures showed the deficit had been reduced from the 1960 rate of \$3.8 billion to \$1 billion, but if tax loopholes were not closed "it's doubtful we could get an overall balance without adopting restrictive trade practices."

Committee members also questioned the proposed tax credit for businesses investing in new equipment. Dillon said he could understand that business might favor other types of incentives because they would amount to bigger tax cuts, but the Government could not afford to lose more than the estimated \$1.7 billion the credit plan would take. He said all industrialists with whom the Department had consulted thought the credit an "excellent idea."

Rep. Frank Ikard (D Texas) questioned the sufficiency of the proposed \$30-a-day ceiling on deductible food and lodging expenses on business trips. Dillon said "if Government employees can get along on \$15 per day, businessmen should be able to make it on \$30." (Government employees were currently allowed \$12 per diem, but Con-

gress was considering proposals to raise the allowance to \$15.) He suggested that if this was a hardship for the hotel industry, it could lower rates.

Dillon defended the proposal to repeal the dividend credit and exclusion by saying the current system constituted uneven tax relief by benefiting only stockholders. He said high-bracket taxpayers did deserve some relief, however, and a complete tax reform in 1962 would provide a balanced reduction.

The Treasury Secretary said the proposed 20 percent withholding tax on corporate dividends and taxable interest was necessary to correct the "serious and continuing problem" of failure to report such income. He said people with nontaxable incomes could apply for tax credits or refunds.

May 8 -- Budget Bureau Director David E. Bell said he saw "no escape from the President's conclusion that our present revenue requirements make necessary the extension of corporation income and excise tax rates" beyond June 1, 1961. He said the projected \$2.8 billion fiscal 1962 budget deficit would be increased if Congress failed to raise postal rates, passed a highway bill appropriating \$150 million from the General Fund, and stepped up certain segments of the military and space programs. Bell said enactment of all of the tax proposals would not result in a net loss of Government income.

Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg said labor union criticism that the business investment tax incentive was unwise when industry was suffering from adverse effects of automation was "a shortsighted viewpoint indeed." Goldberg said the remedy for unemployment was not to delay automation and technological progress. He said the tax credit was not a general business tax reduction, but an incentive whose maximum benefit could not take place until "a contribution is made toward a higher level of employment and a more satisfactory rate of economic growth." The U.S. economy would reach full employment only when industry spent more to strengthen its competitive position, Goldberg said.

Goldberg supported repeal of the dividend credit and exclusion because they "resulted by their very nature in unequal treatment of taxpayers." He said the limitation on expense account deduction was necessary because there was "no reason why a small minority of taxpayers should have living expenses or luxuries subsidized by the Federal Government."

Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Everett Hutchinson opposed the Administration request for continuation of the 10 percent excise tax on train, bus and airline passenger tickets. He said the tax aggravated the mounting railroad passenger deficit and the loss of revenue resulting from the repeal would be largely offset by additional receipts and "strengthening and preserving a transportation system capable of meeting adequately our country's need for service both in peacetime and during emergencies." (The Committee May 5 had made public a letter from Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman Alan S. Boyd asking repeal of the tax as a "badly needed stimulus to travel.")

Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy appeared in support of Administration proposals to tighten rules governing taxation of cooperatives. He said enactment of the proposals would implement the objective of a single tax desired by farmer members of cooperatives in all sections of the country.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 9 -- Testifying before the Senate Appropriations Treasury and Post Of-

fice Subcommittee on HR 5954, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, Dillon urged restoration of \$16.9 million asked by Mr. Kennedy and cut by the House for hiring 2,300 more tax agents. Dillon said the U.S. had been cheated out of taxes on nearly \$25 billion of income per year and that the lost revenue would be more than enough to balance the federal budget.

## HOUSING BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's housing bill (HR 6028). (Weekly Report p. 762) Most of the testimony was from organization spokesmen who had previously testified at Senate hearings. Other testimony:

Spokesmen for the AFL-CIO and Americans for Democratic Action May 3 supported the bill, but both said it did not go far enough to meet all of the needs of middle- and low-income families. Boris Shishkin, housing specialist for the AFL-CIO, made the same proposals he had made in the Senate hearing. (Weekly Report p. 676)

Speaking for the ADA, Edward P. Eichler, a California home builder, said housing legislation should concern itself with the social and aesthetic result of a project, a community, a city or a metropolitan area as well as with the adequacy of housing. He said ADA approved the bill even though it did not go far enough for middle income families served by already existing Government programs or by private industry.

Jack Adair, chairman of the legislative committee of the Mortgage Bankers Assn. of America, criticized the provision authorizing the Federal Housing Authority to insure 40-year, no-down-payment mortgages on moderate priced homes.

May 4 -- Howard Bertsch, administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, testified in favor of the section in HR 6028 extending for five more years the farm housing loan program, which is administered by the Farmers Home Administration.

A spokesman for the National Farmers Union again recommended an increase in funds authorized to the Farmers Home Administration.

Clyde T. Ellis and Robert D. Partridge of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. supported the extension of the farm home loan program but proposed that the bill be amended to authorize the Farmers Home Administration to make direct loans to nonfarm rural housing in the open country and in small rural towns.

Stuart Davis, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. May 5, opposed most sections of the bill. He urged Congress to withdraw the Federal Government from community development programs and let local communities assume responsibility. He said the Government had taken authority from local governments in public housing and urban renewal and had failed to do the job.

Herbert J. Bingham of the American Municipal Assn. said HR 6028 was "magnificent" and "a major breakthrough in the fight against slums." He said the bill would mean decent housing for all economic groups.

Richard C. Lee, mayor of New Haven, Conn. and spokesman for the U.S. Conference of Mayors, endorsed the bill, praising its urban renewal provisions and the program for middle income housing.

## ELECTRICAL PRICE FIXING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On alleged price fixing and bid rigging in the electrical equipment industry. (Weekly Report p. 761) Testimony:

May 4 -- Two Westinghouse Electric Corp. officials convicted of antitrust violation in February 1961 described their involvement in price fixing:

Landon Fuller, switchgear division manager, said he had practiced price fixing "on and off since the 1930s", primarily during periods of low business volume. He said he had met with competitors for two reasons: "we needed a little profit in order to keep people employed," and he wanted to make sure Westinghouse had sufficient income to engage in research to aid public and private utilities. Fuller said he had fixed prices without the knowledge of his superiors.

J.T. Thompson, sales manager under Fuller, said he had met with competitors to protect the company from "ruinous prices." He said the price fixers were not "gouging the public...I still don't think we overcharged anyone." The meetings often broke down because of bickering, he said.

May 5 -- Westinghouse officials J.H. Chiles Jr., R.N. McCollum, and W.C. Rowland Jr. said that they had met occasionally with competitors to discuss general business conditions but never to fix prices. They said they had pleaded guilty to price fixing in the February antitrust cases on the advice of company attorneys. McCollum said most of the meetings were "gripe" sessions in which competitors accused Westinghouse of cutting prices.

May 10 -- Westinghouse Executive Vice President John K. Hodnette said he hoped antitrust laws would not be tightened because they were "the foundation of the free-enterprise system and largely responsible for our high standards of living." To assure their future enforcement, he said, Westinghouse would require officials to sign quarterly certificates asserting they had not fixed prices, subject its books to periodical examination for evidence of collusion, and notify employees that any incidence of price fixing would be subject to severe penalties. Hodnette said he and all other top Westinghouse officials had known nothing about the price fixing prior to the grand jury indictment.

Nye Spencer, of the I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., said he had attended price fixing meetings between November 1958 and September 1960. He said the meetings were set up to halt "a price war" and "there was no intent to damage customers."

May 11 -- I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. President Max Scott said he had been aware of industry price fixing meetings since 1930. Scott said his company became involved in price fixing because the larger companies had brought pressure to bear. He said he had been planning to order discontinuance of price fixing prior to the Justice Department investigation.

Allen-Bradley Co. President Fred Look said he attended meetings at which competitors agreed to raise prices at approximately the same time but not to set the amount of the increase. Look said he pleaded guilty in the February antitrust cases because Philadelphia federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey had told defendants that anyone who pleaded not guilty and forced the Government to incur the expense of a trial would be severely treated if convicted.

## AID TO EDUCATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare. ACTION -- May 11 approved with amendments the

Administration's bill (S 1021) authorizing federal grants to the states for construction of public schools and raising public school teachers' salaries. The bill as approved also continued aid to federally impacted areas at existing rates for three years. The Committee authorized \$850 million a year for three years (total: \$2,550,000,000) for school construction and teachers' salaries. President Kennedy had recommended \$2.3 billion over three years.

The bill was approved by a 12-2 vote, with Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) opposing it. The Committee's Education Subcommittee approved the bill with amendments May 2. (Weekly Report p. 764)

In addition to raising the authorization, the full Committee made major changes in the method of allocating the funds. First, it based payments to the states on the number of each state's children of school age (5-17 years) instead of on the number of children in public schools. This was of particular benefit to states with large private school populations, because the money would go only to public schools even though private school children were counted. Second, it adopted a 3-1 equalization formula, giving the poorest states three times as much per school-age child as the richest states. The Kennedy bill had guaranteed at least \$15 for each public school child and "equalized" payments by a 2-1 formula.

Under the 3-1 formula, Southern states stood to receive proportionately more than they would under the Administration bill. By removing the \$15-per-child floor, the Committee guaranteed that if the full amount authorized was not appropriated, it would be divided on a 3-1 basis.

## HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 9 voted 5-3 to approve with amendments the Administration's bill (HR 4970) authorizing federal grants to the states for public school construction and teachers' salaries. As approved by the Subcommittee, the bill authorized \$2,484,000,000 over three years. The Administration had requested \$2,298,000,000 over the same period.

The Subcommittee's five Democrats voted for the bill; its three Republicans voted against. By identical votes the Subcommittee rejected two amendments offered by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.). One would have barred aid to states where racial or religious discrimination was practiced in public schools. The other would have required teachers to subscribe to a loyalty oath.

The increased authorization resulted from Subcommittee revisions of the Administration's method of allocating the funds. The Subcommittee based the allocations on total school-age population (5-17 years); the Administration had based grants on the number of public school children only. Although the Subcommittee reduced the minimum grant per pupil from \$15 to \$12, the decision to grant funds on the basis of counting private as well as public school children necessitated a higher authorization.

Other Subcommittee amendments eliminated the Administration bill's provision that 10 percent of the funds be set aside for special projects (reportedly because



Southerners feared it would be used to aid integration) and rejected the Administration's proposed cuts in aid to federally impacted areas.

## FARM BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's farm bill (HR 6400). (Weekly Report p. 763) Testimony:

May 4 -- P.O. Wilson, representing the National Live Stock Producers Assn., opposed the supply-adjustment provisions of HR 6400 (Title I), saying they would give the Secretary of Agriculture unprecedented powers to limit meat production.

Joseph M. Creed, speaking for the American Bakers Assn. and the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Assn. did not take a stand directly on the bill but said that three policies under consideration by the Agriculture Department would have disturbing effects on bakers and confectioners: (1) institution of a two-price plan for wheat (under which the amount of flour permitted on the market for human consumption is limited); such a plan, Creed said, would increase the cost of bread 2 cents a pound; (2) increases in the cost of dried milk products used in baking; Creed said such increases would probably lead bakers to use less milk in their products; (3) reduction of the 15-acre exemption; under this exemption, farmers with small wheat acreage allotments (mostly in the East, South and border areas) may plant up to 15 acres, even if this exceeds their allotment, without suffering penalties for overplanting; Creed said soft wheat used in sweet baked goods was grown largely on farms operating under the exemption, was not in surplus and might be in short supply if the exemption was reduced.

May 5 -- J.D. Wright Jr., of the National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers, opposed Title I, saying it would limit supplies of raw fruit and vegetables and force frozen food packers to pay more for those commodities.

Walter B. Garver, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., opposed the bill.

May 5 -- The Rev. James L. Vizzard, S.J., of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, supported Title I, saying it emphasized the "stability and prosperity of the family farm as the central aim of farm legislation."

## SENATE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the Administration's farm bill (S 1643).

TESTIMONY -- May 3-5, 8, 9, 10 -- Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation (against the bill), National Grange (in favor) and National Farmers Union (in favor) repeated essentially the same testimony they gave in the earlier House Agriculture Committee hearings. Republican Senators said the bill gave the Secretary too much power.

Endorsing the bill were the National Assn. of Wheat Growers, the National Corn Growers Assn. and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. The latter proposed excluding consumer representatives from the farmer advisory groups.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 4 -- Freeman issued a public statement to correct "a number of misconceptions." He said the bill (1) did not establish any programs but merely offered a means by which farmers

could propose programs; (2) would mean less Government in agriculture, not more, since programs would be worked out by farmers themselves; (3) would diminish the Secretary's powers, because some of his authorities would be transferred to the farmer committees subject to Congressional veto; (4) would not permit farmers to "write their own ticket" against the public interest because both the Secretary and Congress would protect it; (5) would retain Congressional scrutiny of farm programs; (6) would reduce the cost of farm programs to the Federal Government through savings on handling, interest and Government storage costs; (7) would not permit the Secretary to choose anyone as a member of the national advisory committees, but only persons elected to a panel of nominees by county agricultural committees.

## TEXAS TOWER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On circumstances surrounding the Jan. 15 collapse of the Air Force's Texas tower radar platform No. 4, in which all 28 occupants were killed. The Subcommittee said the hearings would cover events up to Jan 12 only, in order not to interfere with an Air Force investigation of charges preferred against three of its officers for not evacuating tower occupants before the collapse.

TESTIMONY -- May 3 -- Air Force Under Secretary Joseph V. Charyk said the Air Force Jan. 12 was warned by a Boston architect-engineering firm, Anderson-Nichols, that the tower was in serious condition and might collapse. He said the tower had been battered by a series of storms and efforts to repair it were begun in 1958.

Navy Capt. John J. Albers said he was responsible for the design of tower No. 4, as well as towers No. 2 and 3, still in operation. He said the collapse was "more an act of God than of man," that all the firms directly associated with the tower construction were well-qualified concerns. Albers said the towers were the first such structures ever built in the open ocean and little reliable data existed on wave heights and forces to be expected.

May 4 -- Leon B. DeLong, head of the DeLong marine engineering firm, New York, said his company erected tower No. 2 off Nantucket, Mass., but "didn't want any part of" No. 4 because of Navy changes in design specifications for the braces and legs. DeLong said his firm proposed an alternate plan in its bidding, which was \$1 million more than the low bid, and the Navy rejected it.

May 10 -- Navy Cmdr. Edmund Foster said he had the "role of an inspector" during tower No. 4 construction, with "after-the-fact authority to accept or reject work as it progressed." He said he adhered primarily to the original plans under which the contract was let, but approved two changes the contractor requested to allow a greater tolerance in the assembly of components after he consulted with the design engineers, and also approved one installation repair. He also said: the tower was accepted by the Navy for delivery to the Air Force in November 1957; the Air Force in mid-1958 reported the tower had begun to move excessively; divers found two damaged pins connecting the bracings to the legs; the contractor completed the repair, under constant inspection by divers, by May 1959 and this was the last service on the tower by the Navy.



## CONGRESS APPROVES 10 PERCENT OF PRESIDENT'S REQUESTS

Congress as of May 5 had approved 29 of 277 legislative requests submitted so far by President Kennedy. Comparison with CQ Presidential Boxscores during the Eisenhower Administration shows that Mr. Kennedy's approval percentage -- about 10 percent -- was high for the midpoint of a first Congressional session.

Twenty-three of the finally approved requests were contained in eight of the President's priority bills: feed grains, minimum wage, depressed areas, judgeships, Reorganization Act, temporary extension of unemployment compensation, aid to dependent children of unemployed parents and ratification of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Treaty.

Major areas in which the President's requests have seen no action so far were Mutual Security -- which must be reckoned with during the session -- and medical care for the aged under the Social Security System, which appeared to be stalled by inaction in the House Ways and Means Committee.

Congressional Quarterly did not publish a comprehensive Boxscore during Mr. Eisenhower's first session as President, but a mid-session 1957 CQ Boxscore shows that Congress approved 13 or 6.6 percent of the former

President's legislative requests during the first session of his second term in office. At that point Mr. Eisenhower had made 198 requests as opposed to Mr. Kennedy's 277.

The status of the 277 requests as of May 5 was as follows:

- 29 (10.46%) had been finally approved by the House and Senate and were either law or awaiting the President's signature.
- 26 (9.38%) had passed either the House or Senate but not both.
- 8 (2.88%) had been reported from committee to the floor but had not come up for a vote in either chamber.
- 105 (37.90%) had undergone committee hearings and awaited further action.
- 99 (35.74%) had received no action at all in either the House or Senate.
- 9 (3.24%) had been rejected in either committee or on the floor but can be brought up again.
- 1 (.36%) had been rejected finally.

The 277 individual requests, their source, their status as of May 5 and the ground rules used by CQ in compiling them are shown on the following pages.

### Source Key

In the following pages, sources of President Kennedy's 1961 legislative requests up to May 5 are indicated by the Congressional Quarterly symbols identified below. Page references are to the Weekly Report.

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	State of the Union	Jan. 30	191
B	Economic	Feb. 2	199
C	Balance of Payments	Feb. 6	245
D	Letter to Magnuson on International Travel	Feb. 8	--
E	Health and Hospital Care	Feb. 9	289
F	Judgeships letter to Rayburn-Johnson	Feb. 9	296
G	Feed Grains	Feb. 16	320
H	Education	Feb. 20	319
I	16-Point Priority List: Reorganization Act	Feb. 21	307
J	Natural Resources	Feb. 23	322
K	Education letter to Rayburn-Johnson	Feb. 27	451
L	Highways	Feb. 28	365
M	Peace Corps	March 1	371
N	Press Conference	March 1	368
O	Cultural Center letter to Rayburn-Johnson	March 9	499
P	Housing and Community Development	March 9	402
Q	Oral Polio Vaccine	March 13	499

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
R	Latin America	March 14	442
S	Agriculture	March 16	448
T	Foreign Aid	March 22	495
U	Budget and Fiscal Policy	March 24	553
V	Defense Budget	March 28	556
W	Johnson-Rayburn letter on oceanographic research	March 29	642
X	23rd Amendment statement: home rule request	March 29	560
Y	Johnson-Rayburn letter on Egyptian temples request	April 7	652
Z	Johnson-Rayburn letter on Space Council chairman	April 10	652
AA	Regulatory Agencies	April 13	648
BB	Johnson-Rayburn letter on HEW Assistant Secretary	April 17	692
CC	Taxation	April 20	687
DD	Johnson-Rayburn letter on airport grants	April 24	740
EE	Johnson-Rayburn letter on Secret Service protection	April 24	777
FF	Johnson-Rayburn letter on National Defense Education Act	April 25	740
GG	Conflict of Interest	April 27	737
HH	Reorganization Plan #1	April 27	778
II	Reorganization Plan #2	April 27	778
JJ	Reorganization Plan #3	May 3	--
KK	Johnson-Rayburn letter on Labor Assistant Secretary	May 4	--

## CQ'S KENNEDY BOXSCORE AS OF MAY 5, 1961

Following is a list of President Kennedy's 1961 legislative requests to Congress and action taken on them through May 5. A letter in parentheses following each request indicates the principal and most definitive source of the request. A key to the letters is given in the box on the preceding page. Treaty requests made during the Kennedy Administration are followed by the date the treaty was sent to the Senate.

## Status Key

- ✓ Favorable Action  
 X Unfavorable Action  
 H Hearings Held or Underway  
 # Congressional Inaction Would Constitute Favorable Action

## Agriculture

1. Enact legislation to provide a special program for feed grains to cover the 1961 crop. (G)
2. Make those cooperating in the program eligible for price supports on corn and other feed grains. (G)
3. Authorize a special agricultural conservation program diverting acreage previously planted to feed grains from production for 1961. (G)
4. Amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders to be used for a wider range of commodities. (S)
5. Make the Act more flexible in dealing with commodities for which a national or area program may be devised. (S)
6. Permit the establishment under the Marketing Act of quotas and allotments for individual producers, subject to the approval of producers and Congress. (S)
7. Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to permit supply adjustment through marketing quotas authorized either in quantitative terms or in terms of production for individual farm acreage allotments, subject to approval by producers and Congress. (S)
8. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to permit the method of producer income support most appropriate to the competitive and international position of the commodity, the nature of supply adjustment needed, and economy to the taxpayer and subject to producer and Congressional approval. (S)
9. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments in kind where producers prefer such payments and where he determines that the goal of reduction of available stocks makes such payments feasible. (S)
10. Amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 to provide for the establishment of national farmer advisory committees for every commodity or group of related commodities for which a new supply adjustment program is planned. (S)
11. Authorize the (farmer) committees to consider and recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture individual commodity programs. (S)
12. Authorize the payment of expenses for members of national farmer advisory committees. (S)
13. Provide that programs involving controls over production and marketing should not go into effect until approved by a majority of two-thirds of the producers voting under regularly authorized voting procedures. (S)
14. Specify that either house of Congress can veto a control program within 60 days of its submission to Congress. (S)
15. Expand the school lunch program in schools providing a high proportion of free lunches because of a high level of unemployment in their localities. (S)
16. Revise the school lunch allocation formula to include the number of children who actually receive school lunches. (S)
17. Extend and improve the special school milk program. (S)
18. Authorize an additional \$2 billion for calendar 1961 under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) to enable continuation of the sale of surplus agricultural products for local currencies. (S)
19. Extend PL 480 for five years. (S)
20. Authorize Title I sales under PL 480 at a higher level. (S)
21. Liberalize contributions of food and fiber to voluntary agencies for use abroad. (S)
22. Enact legislation to protect the right of farmers to act through cooperatives and permit cooperatives to purchase, acquire and build processing plants. (S)
23. Permit mergers of cooperatives so long as such activities do not lessen competition. (S)
24. Increase the federal appropriation for the federal-state assistance program to farm and small forest owners for the application of scientific forestry techniques. (S)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
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✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	28
H		H			
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### EDUCATION

1. Authorize a three-year program of general federal assistance for public elementary and secondary classroom construction and teachers' salaries. (H)
2. Assure every state of no less than \$15 for every public school student in average daily attendance. (H)
3. Authorize \$666 million in the first year for public school aid, rising to \$866 million over a three-year period. (H)
4. Equalize public school grants on the basis of state per capita income in relation to average daily attendance. (H)
5. Require states with below-average educational efforts to increase their school spending to qualify for federal aid. (H)
6. Provide no money for construction or teachers' salaries in church schools. (H)
7. Provide that 10 percent of the funds allocated to each state each year be used to help meet the state's unique educational problems. (H)
8. Extend the current College Housing Loan Program with a five-year \$250-million-a-year program. (H)
9. Approve additional lending authority during fiscal 1961 to speed action on approvable college loan applications already at hand. (H)
10. Authorize \$300 million in loans each year for five years to assist in the construction of college classrooms, laboratories, libraries and related facilities and for the renovation of such facilities. (H)
11. Establish a five-year program of state-administered scholarships with an initial authorization of \$26,250,000. (H)
12. Stipulate that the scholarship program would not supplant current programs for financial assistance to students. (H)
13. Authorize funds for 25,000 scholarships in the first year, 37,500 scholarships in the second year and 50,000 scholarships per year thereafter. (H)
14. Provide that the scholarships would range according to need up to a \$1,000 maximum. (H)
15. Permit each scholarship recipient to attend the college of his own choice and select his own program of study. (H)
16. Provide additional allowances to the college or university attended by the scholarship recipient. (H)
17. Extend, at about half the existing rates, federal aid to education in areas "impacted" by tax-free federal property and installations, Indian reservations or Government contractors. (K)
18. Improve, expand and extend the National Defense Education Act. (FF)
19. Make the NDEA student loan program permanent. (FF)
20. Make the NDEA fellowship program permanent. (FF)
21. Make the NDEA advanced language training program permanent. (FF)
22. Make the NDEA statistical improvement program permanent. (FF)
23. Extend NDEA equipment grants for three years. (FF)
24. Extend NDEA grants for testing, guidance and counseling for three years. (FF)
25. Extend NDEA grants for educational media research for three years. (FF)
26. Extend the NDEA vocational education program. (FF)

1. Enact a health insurance program under the Social Security System providing benefits to all persons 65 and over who are eligible for social security or railroad retirement benefits. (E)

2. Finance the health insurance program by increasing the Social Security contributions one-quarter of one percent each for employers and employees. (E)
3. Finance the health insurance program by raising the maximum Social Security earnings base from \$4,800 to \$5,000 per annum. (E)
4. Provide inpatient hospital services up to 90 days in a single spell of illness. (E)
5. Provide for payment of all hospital costs in excess of \$10 per day for the first 9 days (with a minimum of \$20) and full costs for the remaining 81 days. (E)
6. Provide skilled nursing home services up to 180 days immediately after discharge from a hospital. (E)
7. Provide hospital outpatient clinic diagnostic services for all costs in excess of \$20. (E)
8. Provide community visiting nurse services and related home health services for a limited period. (E)
9. Authorize \$20 million in matching grants for construction of skilled nursing homes. (E)
10. Authorize grants to the states to stimulate and improve the quality of out-of-hospital care. (E)
11. Enable the Public Health Service to create a Bureau of Community Health. (E)
12. Amend the Public Health Service Act to determine annually the amount necessary for research on hospital construction and services. (E)
13. Authorize the Surgeon General to make project grants for the construction of experimental or demonstration hospitals and other medical facilities. (E)
14. Authorize planning grants for new medical and dental school facilities. (E)
15. Authorize a 10-year program of matching grants for construction and expansion of medical and dental schools, with appropriations of \$25 million the first year and \$75 million annually thereafter. (E)
16. Enact a federal scholarship program for medical and dental students. (E)
17. Appropriate funds equal to \$1,500 for one-fourth of the newly entering students for each institution, to be awarded as individual four-year scholarships by the institution in proportion to need, with no one eligible for more than \$2,000 per annum. (E)
18. Provide a \$1,000 cost-of-education grant to schools with each federal scholarship. (E)
19. Establish a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, including a Center for Research in Child Health, in the National Institutes of Health. (E)
20. Increase appropriations for the Maternal and Child Health grant-in-aid program. (E)
21. Increase appropriations for the Crippled Children grant-in-aid program. (E)
22. Increase appropriations for the Child Welfare grant-in-aid program. (E)
23. Increase federal matching funds to expand the vocational rehabilitation program. (E)
24. Extend and expand authorization of matching grants for construction of medical research facilities. (E)
25. Remove the current limitation on federal payment of indirect costs of medical research projects. (E)
26. Appropriate \$1 million for the purchase of oral polio vaccine for use in the event of an epidemic. (Q)

1. Temporarily broaden coverage of FHA-insured, no-downpayment, 40-year mortgages to include any family. (P)
2. Amend the FHA system of mortgage financing to make no-downpayment, 40-year mortgages more attractive to private investors. (P)
3. Enact a program of long-term, low interest rate loans for rental and cooperative housing projects, financed from the special assistance fund of the Federal National Mortgage Association, processed and supervised by the FHA and limited to individuals whose incomes exclude them from standard housing in the private market. (P)
4. Remove the present limitation on the use of the remaining authorization for public housing in the Housing Act of 1949 to authorize construction of some 100,000 low-rent units. (P)
5. Authorize a program of demonstration grants to permit communities to experiment in housing for low-income families. (P)
6. Increase the direct loan authorization for housing for the elderly from \$50 million to \$100 million. (P)
7. Increase the cost limitation on housing for the elderly by \$500 per room. (P)
8. Authorize payment of an additional subsidy of up to \$10 per month for each housing unit occupied by the elderly. (P)
9. Permit local communities wider discretion in determining urban renewal areas. (P)
10. Authorize \$2.5 billion over a four-year period for urban renewal programs. (P)
11. Liberalize federal allowances for relocation payments to displaced businessmen whenever localities are willing to share in increased allowances. (P)
12. Enact new authority for FHA to insure a wide variety of loans for home improvement purposes. (P)
13. Permit the resale of existing housing in urban renewal areas at a price realistic for rehabilitation. (P)
14. Increase the federal share of urban and metropolitan planning grants to two-thirds and increase the authorization from \$20 million to \$100 million. (P)
15. Authorize \$100 million to initiate a program of 20 percent grants to help public bodies reserve land in metropolitan areas for parks and other open facilities. (P)
16. Authorize urban renewal loans to help local agencies acquire open space for future public or private development. (P)
17. Authorize an additional \$50 million for public facilities loans. (P)



- |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. Extend the unused balance of the Secretary of Agriculture's farm housing loan authority through June 30, 1966. (P)   | H |   | H |   |   |   |
| 19. Permit farm home-improvement loans to be secured either by mortgages or other acceptable forms of security. (P)  | H |   | H |   |   |   |
| 20. Extend the duration of the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan programs. (P)  | ✓ | ✓ | H |   |   |   |
| 21. Provide the longest extension for those veterans who served the longest and the most recently. (P)   | ✓ | ✓ | H |   |   |   |
| 22. Increase the direct loan authorization above the existing \$150 million. (P)   | ✓ | ✓ | H |   |   |   |
| 23. Appropriate sufficient funds to support market analyses and statistics needed by private industry authorized by the Housing Act of 1948 and the Housing Act of 1956. (P)                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 24. Appropriate sufficient funds for research into housing and urban problems as authorized by the Housing Act of 1948 and the Housing Act of 1956. (P)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 25. Enact a special FHA insurance authorization to help finance tests and demonstration of new approaches to home design and construction which might produce substantial savings in cost. (P) | H |   | H |   |   |   |
| 26. Establish a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. (P)   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

## WELFARE

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Enact legislation to temporarily extend the duration of unemployment compensation to persons who had exhausted regular benefits. (B)                                       | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6  |
| 2. Make eligible for compensation persons who had exhausted benefits since Oct. 31, 1960. (B)   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6  |
| 3. Extend benefits to equal one-half of the duration provided by the state up to a maximum of 13 weeks. (B)   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6  |
| 4. Extend benefits to an over-all federal-state maximum of 39 weeks. (B)  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6  |
| 5. Authorize government payment for all weeks of benefits beyond 26 up to a maximum of 39 where state law already provides benefits for longer than 26 weeks. (B)             | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6  |
| 6. Finance the extension from general revenues. (B)   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6  |
| 7. Repay general revenues by raising the taxable payroll maximum per employee from \$3,000 to \$4,800 annually. (B)   | X | X | X | X | X |    |
| 8. Improve the permanent unemployment compensation program. (B)   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 9. Enact a temporary amendment to the aid-to-dependent-children relief program to provide relief for children of the needy unemployed. (B)                                    | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 31 |
| 10. Enact an area redevelopment program to benefit urban and rural depressed areas. (B)   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 27 |
| 11. Finance loans for private projects in depressed areas. (B)  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 27 |
| 12. Provide technical assistance to depressed areas. (B)  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 27 |
| 13. Provide loans and grants for public facilities in depressed areas. (B)  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 27 |
| 14. Provide programs for training and retraining workers in depressed areas. (B)  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 27 |
| Amend the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program to:   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 15. Raise the minimum monthly benefit for the retired worker from \$33 per month to \$43 per month. (B)   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |    |
| 16. Lower the eligibility age for men from 65 to 62 on an optional basis but with reduced benefits. (B)   | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |    |
| 17. Liberalize the OASDI insured-status requirement by reducing the required time of Social Security coverage to one quarter out of every four after 1950. (B)                | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |    |
| 18. Increase the aged widow's benefit from 75 percent to 85 percent of her husband's benefit amount. (B)  | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |    |
| 19. Broaden the disability insurance protection to provide insurance benefits for families and insured workers after the worker had been totally disabled for six months. (B) | X | X |   |   |   |    |
| 20. Finance benefit improvements by additions of one-fourth of one percent each to the employer's and employee's contributions beginning Jan. 1, 1963. (B)                    | X | X |   |   |   |    |

## VETERANS

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Restore President Eisenhower to his military rank of General of the Army. (M)  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 3 |
| 2. Enact a selective increase in compensation rates for veterans with the more severe service-connected disabilities. (U) |   |   |   |   |   |   |

## Foreign Policy

## FOREIGN AID

- |  |   |   |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Amend the 1951 Mutual Defense Assistance Act (Battle Act) to revise the eligibility requirement for assistance to certain countries. (A)  |   |   | ✓ |  |  |  |
| 2. Appropriate in full the \$500 million fund pledged by the Act of Bogota. (A)  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |  |
| 3. Appropriate the \$100 million authorized for long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation to rebuild those areas of southern Chile devastated by fire and earthquake in May 1960. (R)                                      | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |  |  |
| 4. Establish a permanent Peace Corps to help foreign countries meet their urgent needs for skilled manpower. (M)   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 5. Do not limit peace corps participation to the young or to college graduates. (M)  |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 6. Provide that much of the peace corps program is to be carried out by private organizations, financially assisted by the Federal Government. (M)   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 7. Stipulate that all private recruitment and training programs adhere to peace corps standards as a condition of federal assistance. (M)  |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 8. Provide that peace corps members receive no salary, but receive an allowance sufficient to meet basic needs and a small sum in the form of severance pay based on length of service at the conclusion of their tours. (M) |   |   |   |  |  |  |

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. In providing foreign aid give special attention to those nations most willing and able to mobilize their resources, make necessary reforms, and engage in long-range planning. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 10. Consolidate all U.S. foreign aid programs under a new federal agency, the administrator of which is to report directly to the Secretary of State and President. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 11. Place the agency field work under the direction of a single mission chief in each country reporting to the American Ambassador. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 12. Provide the new aid agency with a five-year authorization to make long-term, low interest or interest-free development loans, repayable in dollars. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 13. Direct the Secretary of State to coordinate the military assistance program, Export-Import Bank, Inter-American Fund for Social Progress and international organization activities with economic aid. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 14. Provide annual appropriations which would be available until spent. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 15. Appropriate \$1.5 billion to finance the part of the economic aid program that is unsuitable for development loans. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 16. Appropriate \$900 million for long-term development loans to be repaid in dollars. (T)   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 17. Provide no more than \$1.6 billion for long-term loans for each of the succeeding four years. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 18. Make available for long-term loans the unappropriated dollar funds now coming in in repayment of the principal and interest on certain previous loans to foreign governments. (T)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 19. Appropriate \$1.6 billion for military assistance. (T)   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 20. Provide for military assistance as part of the Defense budget. (T)   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 21. Authorize use of \$2.5 million in Egyptian currency earned under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) as the U.S. contribution to UNESCO for the removal of the lesser Egyptian temples scheduled to be inundated by construction of the Aswan High Dam. (Y) |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 22. Authorize use of \$1.5 million in Egyptian currency earned under PL 480 for grants to U.S. archeological groups for research prior to the inundation of the Nile Valley area. (Y)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |

## TREATIES

- |  |    |    |   |   |   |  |
|--|----|----|---|---|---|--|
| Consent to ratification of:  |    |    |   |   |   |  |
| 1. Convention establishing the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (A)  | -- | -- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |
| 2. Columbia River Joint Development Treaty with Canada to permit an immediate start on power production and river control in the Columbia Basin. (H) | -- | -- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |  |
| 3. Convention with Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of tax evasion on the estates of the deceased. 3/13/61                 |    |    |   |   |   |  |
| 4. Treaty of extradition with Brazil. 3/27/61  |    |    |   |   |   |  |
| 5. Proposal by Great Britain and Northern Ireland for modification of the International Load Line Convention. 3/27/61                                |    |    |   |   |   |  |
| 6. Treaty of friendship, establishment and navigation with Belgium. 4/10/61  |    |    |   |   |   |  |
| 7. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. 4/27/61   |    |    |   |   |   |  |

## General Government

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Enact legislation to enlarge the site of the proposed National Cultural Center by including three additional parcels of land. (O) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Provide home rule for the District of Columbia. (X)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

- |  |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Reinstate the Reorganization Act of 1949. (I)   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 18 |
| 2. Amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to make the Vice President Chairman of National Aeronautics and Space Council. (Z)   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 26 |
| 3. Define the role of each regulatory agency chairman, making him responsible for the form of agency organization, staffing, budget review, and appropriation distribution. (AA)   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 4. Provide that regulatory agency chairmen be responsible to the President in the discharge of managerial duties, and serve at his pleasure. (AA)  |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 5. Provide for the delegation of a large proportion of agency responsibilities to intra-agency boards and hearing examiners, subject to review, to eliminate needless work at the top level. (AA)  |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 6. Authorize the FPC to exempt from rate regulation up to 100 percent of the small individual producers of natural gas (those producing less than 2 billion cubic feet per year). (AA)   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 7. Authorize the FPC to exempt from hearings applications by interstate pipeline companies to enlarge, extend or replace facilities, for the benefits of existing consumers, which do not involve indiscriminate invasion of another pipeline territory or impair preservation of necessary reserves. (AA) |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 8. Increase the number of FPC Commissioners from five to seven. (AA)   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 9. Provide increased authority to the FPC and to any other appropriate agency to make sure that in any rate increases which are levied but ultimately disallowed, the payments will be returned to the consumer. (AA)  |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 10. Amend the Administrative Procedure Act to remove the requirement that regulatory agency hearing examiners receive compensation in accordance with the Classification Act and authorize salaries equivalent to grades GS-14 and GS-16. (AA)   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 11. Provide an additional \$500 per annum to the chief hearing examiner in each agency. (AA)   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 12. Establish a position of Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare with primary responsibility for advising and assisting the Secretary in the field of international affairs. (BB)  |   |   |   |   |   |    |

13. Provide that existing law governing threats against and protection for the person next in line to the Presidency apply to the Vice President-elect or the person next in line when the Vice President has succeeded to the Presidency. (EE)
14. Authorize full-time Secret Service protection for the Vice President. (EE)
15. Authorize Secret Service protection for a former President for six months after he leaves office. (EE)  
Enact an Executive Employees' Standards Act to:
16. Close existing gaps and inconsistencies in conflict-of-interest statutes. (GG)
17. Strengthen prohibitions against former federal employees dealing in matters before federal agencies or departments in which they had participated while in Government service, but confine the prohibition to switching sides in specific cases. (GG)
18. Establish special standards for part-time federal employees to permit them to continue their private practice or business provided there was no direct conflict between the private and public work. (GG)
19. Permit agency heads to adopt ethical codes and impose disciplinary measures for conflict-of-interest violations. (GG)
20. Require each regulatory agency, within 120 days, to issue codes governing ex parte contacts. (GG)
21. Require that codes specifically prohibit ex parte contact in cases to be decided solely on the basis of formal hearings. (GG)
22. Provide that such codes, when approved by Congress, have the force of law. (GG)
23. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1961, providing for reorganization of the Securities and Exchange Commission to permit greater flexibility in the handling of Commission business. (HH)
24. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1961, providing for reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission to permit greater flexibility in the handling of Commission business. (II)
25. #Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1961, providing for reorganization of the Civil Aeronautics Board to permit greater flexibility in the handling of Board business. (JJ)
26. Provide for an additional Secretary of Labor in the Department of Labor. (KK)

## JUDICIARY

1. Create 50 additional District Court judgeships. (F)
2. Create nine additional judgeships in the Court of Appeals. (F)

## POST OFFICE

1. Raise postal rates to provide an additional \$843 million in postal revenues. (U)

## National Security

## DEFENSE

1. Expand and accelerate Polaris program by authorizing 20 more submarines in fiscal 1961, 1962. (V)
2. Speed up Minuteman and Skybolt missile programs by increasing fiscal 1962 budget by \$146 million. (V)
3. Add \$45 million to fiscal 1962 budget for increased airborne alert. (V)
4. Authorize the Secretary of Defense, if the President so orders, to put a full airborne alert into effect. (V)
5. Speed up Midas warning system by additional \$60 million authorization. (V)
6. Provide strengthened capacity for limited and guerilla warfare. (V)
7. Increase research on non-nuclear weapons by \$122 million. (V)
8. Increase airlift capacity by \$172 million. (V)
9. Increase materiel for limited warfare by \$230 million. (V)
10. Increase armed forces by 13,000 men. (V)
11. Decrease proposed fiscal 1962 program for B-70 bomber by \$138 million. (V)

## ATOMIC ENERGY

1. Authorize construction of a \$114 million linear electron accelerator for high energy physics research. (U)

## Public Works &amp; Resources

## WATER

1. Authorize the establishment of planning commissions for all major river basins where adequate coordinated plans are not in existence. (J)
2. Permit the reservation of known future reservoir sites by the operating agency whenever such protection is necessary. (J)
3. Extend and increase federal financial assistance for operation of state and interstate water pollution control agencies. (J)
4. Increase the amount of federal assistance to municipalities for construction of waste treatment facilities. (J)
5. Strengthen enforcement procedures to abate pollution situations of national significance. (J)



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|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Authorize the Health, Education and Welfare Secretary to conduct research with respect to the quality of the waters of the Great Lakes and means of solving their water pollution problems. (J) | ✓ | ✓ |   |   |   |   |
| 7. Extend the saline water conversion research program. (U)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 8. Increase the appropriation for the saline water research program. (J)   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

## OCEANOGRAPHY

1. Appropriate \$37 million for ship construction in fiscal 1962 to provide for 10 oceanographic vessels. (W)
2. Appropriate \$10 million in fiscal 1962 for laboratories and wharfside facilities. (W)
3. Appropriate \$41 million for basic and applied research in oceanography. (W)
4. Appropriate additional funds to allow the Coast and Geodetic Survey to extend the operating season of its existing ships. (W)
5. Remove statutory limitations restricting the participation by the Coast Guard in oceanographic research. (W)

## MISCELLANEOUS

- |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Enact a wilderness protection bill. (J)  |   |   |   |  |  |  |
| 2. Enact legislation establishing seashore and shoreline areas such as Cape Cod, Padre Island and Point Reyes for public use. (J) | H |   | H |  |  |  |
| 3. Accelerate forest development on federal public lands. (J)   | ✓ | ✓ |   |  |  |  |

## Taxes and Economic Policy

## ECONOMIC POLICY

- |  |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1. Amend the Federal Reserve Act to permit the Federal Reserve System to establish separate maxima for rates of interest paid by member banks on time and savings deposits held in the United States by foreign governments or monetary authorities. (C) |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 2. Unify the tax treatment accorded the earning assets of foreign central banks. (C)   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 29 |
| 3. Reduce the duty-free allowance for returning travellers to \$100. (C)   | H |   |   |   |   |    |
| 4. Provide authority to each federal agency for the transfer of a small percentage of funds and personnel, to be used to meet unforeseen priority requirements and controlled by the Budget Bureau. (U)  | X | X | H |   |   |    |
| 5. Enact an increase in the federal debt ceiling before June 30. (U)   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

## TAXES

- |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Enact a tax credit of 15 percent of all new investment in excess of current depreciation allowances; 6 percent of such expenditures below that level but in excess of 50 percent of depreciation allowances; set 10 percent on the first \$5,000 of new investment as a minimum credit. (CC) | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Permit the tax credit to be taken as an offset against the firm's tax liability, up to an over-all limitation of 30 percent in the reduction of that liability in any one year. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Limit the credit to new plant and equipment, assets located in the United States and with a life of six years or more. (CC)  | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Exclude from the tax credit public utilities investment, except in transportation, and investment in residential construction, including apartments and hotels. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Eliminate tax deferral privileges in developed countries abroad, after a two-step transitional period, by taxing American companies on the undistributed profits of their subsidiaries operating in economically advanced countries. (CC)  | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Eliminate the tax deferral privileges for individual shareholders of closely held corporations in economically advanced countries abroad. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Continue tax deferral for income from investment in underdeveloped countries. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Eliminate the use of foreign "tax havens" by American capital by rescinding tax deferral privileges. (CC)  | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Eliminate tax benefits for capital earned in foreign investment companies and treat the income in the same way as income from domestic investment companies. (CC)  | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Eliminate the total tax exemption now accorded the earned income of American citizens residing in economically advanced countries. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Limit the tax exemption accorded the earned income of American citizens residing in less developed countries to \$20,000. (CC)  | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Terminate the \$20,000 tax exemption on earned income now accorded American citizens who stay (but do not reside) abroad for 17 out of 18 months in economically advanced countries. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Terminate the exclusion from the estate tax of real estate located abroad. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Correct the double credit allowance for foreign income taxes on dividends. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. Provide for a 20 percent withholding rate on corporate dividends and taxable investment type interest, effective January 1, 1962, under a system which would not require the preparation of withholding statements to be sent to recipients. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. Repeal the exclusion of the first \$50 of dividends from taxable income. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. Repeal the 4 percent dividend tax credit currently allowed on dividend income in excess of \$50. (CC)   | H |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. Disallow the cost of business entertainment and maintenance of entertainment facilities as a tax deduction. (CC)  | H |  |  |  |  |  |

- ## HIGHWAY TAXES

- ## LABOR

- TRANSPORTATION

- ## COMMERCE

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CURRENT DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	INCUMBENT	POPULATION*
1	Phil Weaver (R)	380,532
2	Glenn Cunningham (R)	421,198
3	Ralph F. Beermann (R)	296,592
4	Dave Martin (R)	313,008

NEW DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	RESIDENT INCUMBENT	POPULATION*	VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	1960 CONGRESS VOTE†	
				Dem.	GOP
2	Cunningham (R)	404,695	-14.0%	33.4%	66.6%
1	Beermann (R)	530,507	+12.8	45.9	54.1
3	Weaver (R)	476,128	+1.2	47.1	52.9

NEW STATE AVERAGE

470,443

\*Based on final official 1960 census figures.

†Based on the official vote received by major party Congressional candidates within the area of the proposed new districts.

The unicameral Nebraska Legislature May 2 gave final approval 29-13 to a bill redistricting the state from four to three House seats. Gov. Frank B. Morrison (D), who May 2 said he was "not happy with the disproportionate representation," May 3 asked the Republican-controlled Legislature to reconsider the bill. The motion for reconsideration May 4 was defeated 27-12, more than enough to override a possible veto. Morrison May 5 indicated that he would not veto the bill and would either sign it or allow the bill to become law without his signature.

The population of Nebraska, according to the 1960 Census report, was 1,411,330, a gain of 85,820, or 6.5 percent, over the 1950 figure of 1,325,510. The larger national population increase, however, prevented the state from retaining its 4th House seat.

In the first version of the redistricting bill, originating in the Legislature's Government Committee, the 2nd District (Omaha) was the same as in the final version (see map above), but the remainder of the state was divided by a line running East-West along the Platte River. The Legislature, however, on the first floor action on the bill, changed it into its final form. The change was supported by a group of Western and Northern state Senators, who reportedly felt that under the original plan there was a possibility that all three Congressmen could be elected from the Eastern part of the state. Southern interests opposed the change because they felt it was contrary to the traditional East-West

orientation of the state along the river valleys and railroad lines. Proponents of the final version said it would tend to take into consideration future population growth within the state. Census Bureau figures show that the new 2nd District (Omaha area), which has the least population of the three new districts, accounted for 93.3 percent of the state's population gain between 1950 and 1960.

Rep. Phil Weaver (R 1st Dist.), now in his fourth term, and Rep. Ralph F. Beermann (R 3rd Dist.), a freshman, are the two incumbents thrown together in the new 1st District. Weaver has not announced whether he will run for the House seat in 1962. Beermann told CQ that he thought the Legislature had done "a good job," and that he might run in 1962 if the "same issues as last year" presented themselves.

### Political Line-Up

The new 1st and 3rd Districts will be rated Leaning Republican. The 2nd District will be rated as Safe Republican.

### District Characteristics

The 1st District (Central) is primarily farming country; corn being the principal product. Except for a rubber plant near Lincoln, most of the industry in the

(Continued on p. 824)



## Special Report:

# TEXAS TWO-PARTY CHANCES PINNED ON SENATE ELECTION

Prospects for early development of a two-party system in Texas appear to depend in great measure on the May 27 Senate runoff election in which the state's voters will choose between two avowed conservatives, one a Democrat and one a Republican, for the seat formerly held by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

A victory for Republican John G. Tower, a Wichita Falls college professor, would give a hefty shot in the arm to the hitherto feeble Texas Republican party and raise the likelihood of strong Republican challenges to many Democratic officeholders, including some incumbent Congressmen.

A victory for multi-millionaire businessman and incumbent interim Sen. William A. Blakley (D) would tend to strengthen the role of conservatives within the Texas Democratic party and postpone the time when Texas will have an effective two-party system.

Several days of interviews with Texas political leaders and analysts by Congressional Quarterly revealed an unusual political situation in which many liberal Democrats are giving strong "off-the-record" support to Tower, a conservative Republican, in the runoff election.

Texas observers were close to unanimous in believing that Blakley is still a favorite to win in a traditionally strong Democratic state. But they all agreed that strong liberal defections, plus widespread apathy among normal Democratic voters, might bring about Tower's election.

In recent years, Texans have been split into four general political groupings, which have usually described themselves as liberal Democrats, moderate Democrats, conservative Democrats or conservative Republicans. Liberal Republicans are an almost unknown breed in the state.

Here is how these four groups view the Senate runoff and the chances of election for either Blakley or Tower:

## Liberal Democrats

Liberal Democrats are universally disgusted by the results of the first Senate election (see box). The liberal Democratic strength was split between two individually capable and popular leaders, former State Rep. Maury Maverick (San Antonio) and State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez (San Antonio). A few liberal Democrats supported one of the moderate Democratic candidates, Rep. James C. Wright (12th District - Fort Worth).

Many liberal Democrats call Blakley, who supported President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956, a "Republican in disguise." They are disturbed by his opposition to most of the social welfare measures advocated by the Kennedy Administration. But their most vehement opposition to Blakley was sparked by Blakley's opposition to the confirmation of Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, to be Housing and Home Finance Administrator, and Blakley's questioning of Weaver's loyalty in Feb. 7-8 Senate Banking and Currency Committee hearings. (Weekly Report p. 218)

## Results of First Election

The names of 73 candidates were on the ballot in the first special Senate election, held April 4. Of the six leading candidates, only one (John G. Tower) was a Republican. He and interim Sen. William A. Blakley (D) were classified as conservatives; Rep. James C. Wright Jr. (D) and Attorney General Will Wilson (D) were classified as moderates; while former State Rep. Maury Maverick Jr. and State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez were considered liberals. (Weekly Report p. 610).

The final, official returns:

Tower	327,308	30.9%
Blakley	190,818	18.1
Wright	171,328	16.2
Wilson	121,961	11.5
Maverick	104,992	9.9
Gonzalez	97,659	9.2
Others	44,058	4.2

Total Vote Cast 1,058,124

Of the vote cast for the six leading candidates, the ideological groupings were as follows (in percentage points);

Conservative Republican	30.9%
Conservative Democrat	18.0%
Conservative Vote Combined	49.0%
Moderate Democrat	27.7%
Liberal Democrat	19.1%

A study released April 9 by the Houston Chronicle revealed this picture:

In East and Central Texas, which have a more traditional "old South" outlook, Blakley did especially well. Tower ran strongly throughout the state, carrying most of the Panhandle, Western Texas, several counties in Eastern Texas and the major cities of Houston and Dallas. Wright ran strongly in his home city of Fort Worth (Tarrant County) and North Central Texas. Gonzalez and Wilson ran strongly in South Texas. Maverick carried two Eastern counties encompassing the cities of Orange, Beaumont or Port Arthur.

Following the first election, Blakley was endorsed by Wilson, Wright and Gonzalez. Maverick made no endorsement.

Liberal Democrats are worried that Blakley, once elected, might entrench himself in the Senate seat for many years -- though there is some countervailing concern that Tower, once elected, might solidify himself just as Rep. Bruce Alger, the state's sole Republican

Representative, has been able to do in the 5th District (Dallas) since, with some liberal Democratic support, he defeated a conservative Democratic opponent in 1954.

In regard to patronage matters, liberal Democrats would prefer to have Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D), a liberal, the only Democratic Texas Senator in Washington.

Perhaps the deepest motive encouraging liberal Democrats to desert Blakley in the runoff is their feeling, expressed in widespread interviews, that a Tower victory might encourage development of a two-party system in the state and the movement of large numbers of conservatives out of the Democratic party and into the Republican party. In past years, they reason, conservatives have voted in the Democratic party because they felt a vote in the Republican primary (if any were held) would be useless. In 1962, under state law, the Republicans will be required to hold a statewide primary and the liberal Democrats would like to see many conservative voters participate in the Republican primary. The result, they believe, would be easier victories for liberal Democrats in the Democratic primary.

One leader of the liberal Democrats told CQ that if a two-party system developed, with the liberals dominant in the Democratic party and the conservatives dominant in the Republican party, "we would win less frequently but when we won we would really win."

Several liberal Democratic leaders told CQ that while they might make a token endorsement of Blakley, they would either "sit on their hands" or actually aid Tower in the election. There have been reports of widespread "fishing parties" for May 27 organized among the liberals. Although they themselves have been foremost in insisting, in past years, that all Democrats support the party's nominee, the liberal Democrats feel themselves free to oppose Blakley because he qualified for the runoff in a general election in which all voters can participate, rather than in a regular Democratic primary.

Opposed to the almost-open liberal Democratic revolt is Gonzalez, who told CQ May 4 that he would vote for Blakley. He said he considered Tower's approach to governmental problems entirely negative and said he hoped Blakley might develop a slightly more viable approach. He said, however, that he had not yet seen such an approach on Blakley's part and that he would not campaign for Blakley unless Blakley made some indication of support for some less conservative policies.

Liberal leaders were unable to tell CQ how far their supporters might go in refusing to vote for Blakley or in actually voting for Tower. They agreed that their own reasons for possible support of Tower might be difficult to explain to less politically conscious persons. There have been very few indications, to date, of how the vote among Negroes, labor union members of Spanish-speaking Americans may be cast -- if this vote is brought out at all. The votes of all these groups have been growing in importance in recent years and have usually been cast in "bloc" style.

### Moderate Democrats

By virtue of their middle position, moderate Democrats have often enjoyed a strong position in the party in recent years. If their vote had not been split in the April 4 election, either Wright or Wilson might well have received more votes than Blakley and qualified for the runoff.

Perhaps more than the liberals to their left or the conservatives to their right, the moderate Democrats are loyal party men. The steadfast adherence to the Democratic cause on the part of their two most prominent leaders, Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D), has been illustrative of this tendency.

Thus, while many moderate Democrats may individually object to certain views expounded by Blakley, there appears to be no danger of defection to Tower among this group. Whether the Blakley campaign will be one to arouse their enthusiasm and bring them to the polls, however, is highly questionable. A high degree of apathy in this group could be dangerous to Blakley.

### Conservative Democrats

Conservative Democrats look on the Tower challenge as a serious threat to the prestige and power of conservatism within the Democratic party. They agree with the liberals' analysis that a Tower victory would weaken the conservative voice within the Democratic party, and they are anxious to prevent that eventuality. They fear that a liberal ascendance within the Democratic party would bring the liberals into control of the state government for several years. It would take a long period of time, they reason, before the Republicans could become sufficiently strong at the statewide level to win many elections.

The conservative Democrats have serious doubts about the desirability of a two-party system in Texas. They point out that liberal and conservative Democrats are fairly evenly balanced in the state legislature and point to a very close liberal-conservative fight for the House speakership in January 1961. State Rep. Wesley Roberts (D Gaines County, West Texas) told CQ, "you can't talk both party and convictions. A one-party system is better because it leaves everyone free to talk about the issues, rather than party ties."

Roberts said the special election would give Texas a chance "to knock both radical groups on the head -- the ultra-liberals and the ultra-conservatives." He identified the Republicans as "ultra-conservatives" and said that Blakley, as opposed to Tower, has convictions "above party", is a "creative conservative" and not "an aginstner on everything."

State Rep. Wade Spillman (D Hidalgo County - South Texas) said he favored Blakley as a "workable conservative." He said Tower's "absolutely negative" position is "no way to really solve problems," that it "ignores the basic problems of our society and thus does not help the conservative position." Spillman also said he was concerned about Yarborough's patronage control if Blakley were defeated.

### Conservative Republicans

The Republicans, highly enthused by Tower's good showing in the first election, are exerting every effort to achieve his election in the runoff. They agree that a Tower victory would tend to weaken the conservative voice in the Democratic party and encourage conservatives to move into the Republican party.

Thad Hutcheson, Houston attorney and former Republican state chairman, May 2 told CQ that the Republicans had done their most thorough precinct level work on

record in the first election and that they would continue this effort in the runoff. He said the GOP was strong organizationally in all the major cities with the possible exceptions of Fort Worth, Corpus Christi and Beaumont.

Hutcheson said Republican strength had been growing steadily in Texas over the past few years. The 1961 special election marked a sharp increase in the Republican vote since the 1957 special Senate election in which Hutcheson, running as the only Republican in the race, received only 219,591 votes (25 percent), running well behind two Democratic candidates. Hutcheson pointed to the steady rise in the Republican vote for Governor (from 468,319 in 1952 to 612,963 in 1960), Vice President Richard M. Nixon's near-win in Texas in 1960 (an election many Republicans believe was stolen by Democratic officials), Rep. Alger's continuing strength in Dallas, and finally Tower's own strong race against Johnson in the 1960 Senate election (in which Tower received 926,653 votes, 41.1 percent of the total).

Hutcheson said that despite GOP progress in total votes, not enough victories had been won at the court house level and that the Republicans need some big, spectacular victories -- as Tower's would be -- to give them enthusiasm. He said a Tower win would spark more GOP victories, such as that of Frank Crowley, former administrative assistant to Alger, in a Dallas County Commission race in 1960.

Many conservative Republicans tend to doubt the sincerity of the position of conservative Democratic leaders. One conservative Republican told CQ that the real motive of the conservative Democratic leaders was to appeal to the large Texas conservative vote and hold it within the Democratic party merely to perpetuate themselves (the conservative Democrats) in power. He pointed to the Democrats' iron hold on election machinery and recent attempts, in Dallas County, to force county officeholders to support Blakley. (Dallas District Clerk Bill Shaw, who had been the target of such charges, May 4 defended his use of courthouse employees in campaigning for Blakley. He said the majority of his employees were willing Blakley workers and volunteered to work in the campaign on their days off.)

Republicans as a whole recognize that the day of a full two-party system in Texas is still distant. But they feel a Tower victory could shorten the time required to develop a full two-party system -- perhaps shortening the time required to 10, rather than 20 years.

## General Outlook

Texas observers agree that a vote in the runoff of less than 700,000 votes might aid Tower, while a heavy vote would indicate the turnout of a large, normally Democratic vote helpful to Blakley.

Tower is expected to run very strongly in Houston and is given an excellent chance of carrying Dallas in addition to other urban areas and some rural counties. Blakley's major strength is expected to lie in rural areas, especially those of East and Central Texas.

Barring a major defection or extremely widespread apathy among normally Democratic voters, Blakley is rated a favorite. The extent of defection of the normally Democratic liberal vote is seen by many as the crucial factor in the election's outcome.



## Political Notes

### NIXON SPEECHES

Former Vice President Nixon, after conferring separately in New York with former President Herbert Hoover and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, May 4 announced the beginning of a series of four speeches in which he would offer an "appraisal" of President Kennedy's first 100 days in office and "constructive suggestions" on foreign policy.

In his first speech in the series, given May 5 in Chicago, Nixon said he opposed such Administration proposals as "an education bill, which in providing federal subsidies for teacher's salaries would, in my opinion, inevitably mean federal dictation of what is taught in our schools; a housing act that would stifle private initiative; a farm program that will make the American farmer hopelessly dependent upon and controlled by federal bureaucrats; a health program for the aged that will, in my opinion, inevitably lead to compulsory health insurance for all...." He said "the national interest requires that we resist" such spending, which he said could be better applied to meet the "increased threat of Communist aggression which now confronts us abroad...." He said he did not "speak as a candidate or as one planning to be a candidate for any public office." In response to a question after his speech, Nixon said a summit meeting would be "helpful" in that it would allow Premier Khrushchev to see that President Kennedy would not "allow the United States to be pushed around."

Nixon May 6 in Des Moines said the Administration was engaging in "economic blackmail" against farmers by allowing the Department of Agriculture to continue "dumping grain day after day" on the market to force farmers to comply with the new feed-grains program. He said the Administration's long-range farm program, if enacted, would impose marketing controls on every farmer in the country, cost a "staggering" amount of money, lower the price of hogs and cause unemployment on and off farms.

In a May 9 speech in Detroit, Nixon said President Kennedy's request for self-restraint by the press in publishing defense information "demonstrates a profound misunderstanding of the role of a free press as opposed to that of a controlled press." He said the President's remarks "will inevitably encourage Government officials to further withhold information to which the public is entitled." (See p. 792)

At a Republican rally in Columbus, Ohio, Nixon May 10 said the domestic policies of the Kennedy Administration represent "a return to the depressing old frontier of the late thirties and to the inevitable failures of a policy of systematic government intervention into the American economy. It turns out to be the old worn-out country of government controls, pump-priming, high taxes, higher deficits and economic stagnation."

He said that emphasis should be placed on national security rather than "soothing" welfare programs. Expenditures for defense, mutual security and space programs must be "sharply increased," Nixon said.





## Pressures On Congress

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Delegates to the 49th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. in Washington May 1-4 adopted statements of policy declaring that the Chamber would:

- Support federal legislation banning industry-wide and company-wide bargaining to prevent a single labor union from exercising "a labor-force monopoly power over the labor force in a substantial portion of an industry."

- Oppose proposals to shorten the work week of union workers.

- Recommend state, instead of federal, legislation to safeguard employee pension and welfare funds.

- Urge Congress to avoid giving servicemen incentives to leave the armed forces through "unnecessary peacetime ex-servicemen's benefits."

- Oppose federal spending on urban development and public housing programs.

- Oppose the creation of multi-partite Government agencies such as President Kennedy's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.

- Encourage American industry to spur economic growth abroad to "help dispel distrust and misunderstanding of the free enterprise system."

- Press for requirements that the Rural Electrification Administration hold public hearings and provide full economic and engineering justifications before making loans to cooperative groups.

- Oppose the creation of a proposed federal agency to protect the interests of consumers.

- Oppose legislation to force money lenders and merchants to disclose credit terms in advance of loans and sales.

- Oppose the Administration's proposed program to provide health insurance to Social Security beneficiaries.

### FLEXIBLE WORK WEEK

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), April 27 called for amendments to the federal wages and hours law to provide an expanding or contracting work week with hours fluctuating with the percentage of the national labor force out of work. Reuther made the proposal at a special convention called to draft demands for new contracts with the automobile industry.

To implement his "flexible work week," Reuther proposed the creation of a federal planning agency which could reduce the hours worked each week by factory employees in times of high unemployment, without reducing weekly paychecks. During times of full employment, he said, the regular work week would be 40 hours.

Reuther said he realized that many small companies could not afford to pay employees their full wages when operating at less than 40 hours a week. To help finance the plan, he called for the creation of a federally administered fund into which each corporation in the country would contribute about one percent of its payroll annually.

### Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-eight new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public April 14, 1961-May 5, 1961. (For earlier registrations see Weekly Report p. 696)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation) the information was not listed by the registrant.

#### Business Groups

- EMPLOYER -- American Carpet Institute, 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CHARLIE W. JONES, 1120 Conn. Ave., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/12/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Generally all legislation affecting the carpet industry."

- EMPLOYER -- American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy, Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting U.S. trade with Italy."

Previous Registrations -- Gold Star Wives of America Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 705); Elof Hansson Inc., Johaneson, Wales and Sparre Inc., Tretext Corp., W.R. Grace and Co. (1955 Almanac p. 688); American Assn. of Plywood Users, Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc., Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers (1957 Almanac p. 748); American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products Inc., Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations (1958 Almanac p. 632, 652); Assn. of Food Distributors Inc. (1959 Almanac p. 692); American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy Inc., Olive Oil Assn. of America, Strohmeier and Arpe Co., Inc. (1960 Almanac p. 668, 674, 676).

- EMPLOYER -- American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products Inc., 510 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting brass mill products."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

- EMPLOYER -- American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- EX-SEN. EARLE C. CLEMENTS (D Ky., 1951-57), 919 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interest in support of legislation favorable to maintenance of the American Merchant Marine; in opposition to proposals inimical to American Merchant Marine; also in support of adequate appropriations for Merchant Marine."

Compensation -- \$1,500 quarterly.

Expenses -- \$500 quarterly.

Previous Registrations -- Clements was the fifth individual to register in the employ of the American Merchant Marine Institute Inc. since 1953.

● EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Food Distributors Inc., Imported Nut Section, 100 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.  
Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting imports of tree nuts."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

● EMPLOYER -- Associated General Contractors of America Inc., 1957 E St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RANDOLPH M. HALE, 1957 E St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/12/61.

● EMPLOYER -- Columbia Gas System Service Corp., 120 E. 41st St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILMER AND BROWN, law firm, 616 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation relating to the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq) and to the reform of administrative agencies."

Previous Registrations -- Bullard Co. (1956 Almanac p. 670).

● EMPLOYER -- Credit Union National Assn. Inc., 1617 Sherman Ave., Madison, Wis.

Registrant -- ABRAHAM A. DASH, 740 11th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/12/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting credit unions."

Previous Registrations -- Dash was the third individual to register in the employ of Credit Union National Assn. Inc. since 1946.

● EMPLOYER -- Federated Department Stores, Inc., 222 West 7th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act affecting retail enterprises."

Previous Registrations -- Western Union Telegraph Co. (1948 Almanac p. 428); Consumer Mail Order Assn. of America (1949 Almanac p. 854); American Molasses Co. (1951 Almanac p. 697); ARO, Inc. (1952 Almanac p. 443); Federal Republic of West Germany (1953 Almanac p. 450); Officer of the Commissioner of Organized Baseball (1954 Almanac p. 687; 1958 Almanac p. 224; 1959 Almanac p. 694) National Assn. of Professional Baseball; Nicolas Reisini (1954 Almanac p. 699, 702); Committee for Hometown TV, Indians of California; Munitions Carriers Conference Inc.; Simon and Schuster (1956 Almanac p. 671, 675, 678, 681); Apache Indian Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, Howard F. Knipp, National Retail Merchants Assn. (1960 Almanac p. 673, 677, 682).

● EMPLOYER -- Kansas Railroad Committee, 920 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Registrant -- EDWIN M. WHEELER, 920 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas. Filed 4/14/61.

Expenses -- \$225 monthly.

● EMPLOYER -- Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington, Suite 816, 2400 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- GRAVELLE, WHITLOCK, MARKE AND TAIT, law firm, 1032 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In securing, by legislative enactment, equality of treatment between the employer's members and their competitors under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 USCA 201, HR 3935 (Fair Labor Standard Amendments of 1961)."

Compensation -- \$2,500 yearly.

Expenses -- \$100 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee (1961 Weekly Report p. 549). The law firm of Gravelle, Whitlock, Marke and Tait was the third to register in the employ of the Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington since 1950.

● EMPLOYER -- Madden Corp., 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting imports of paper."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

● EMPLOYER -- National Coal Policy Conference Inc., 501 Solar Bldg., 1000 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WAYNE L. BROMLEY, 501 Solar Bldg., 1000 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/12/61.

Legislative Interest -- "For a national fuels study. Any legislation affecting the bituminous coal industry."

Expenses -- \$3,500 quarterly.

● EMPLOYER -- National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Assns.

Registrant -- JOE G. FENDER, 314 Melrose Bldg., Houston 2, Texas. Filed 4/20/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interest is in opposition to any legislation which would regulate or in any way unreasonably impair the operations of non-profit shippers' groups as excluded and exempted under Part 10 of the Interstate Commerce Act, #402."

Expenses -- \$1,500 quarterly.

● EMPLOYER -- National Council of American Importers Inc., Office Machinery Group, 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting imports of office machinery."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

● EMPLOYER -- National Editorial Assn., 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- THEODORE A. SERRILL, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/61.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting non-metropolitan press."

Previous Registrations -- Serrill was the third individual to register in the employ of the National Editorial Assn. since 1947.

● EMPLOYER -- New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- CLIVE L. DU VAL, 821 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposed Federal legislation affecting the interests of the New York Stock Exchange and its members."

Previous Registrations -- DuVal was the sixth individual to register in the employ of the New York Stock Exchange since 1947.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Olive Oil Assn. of America Inc., 51 Chambers St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. Barnhard, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting olive oil imports."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Railway Express Agency, Inc., 219 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOSEPH G. FEENEY, 1725 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to express and other transportation matters."

Previous Registrations -- National St. Lawrence Seaway Project Conference (1953 Almanac p. 603); Assn. of American Railroads (1955 Almanac p. 684).

Feeny was the third individual to register in the employ of the Railway Express Agency since 1949.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Sterling Stores Company Inc., Little Rock, Ark.

Registrant -- E. CHAS. EICHENBAUM, 1015 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Ark. Filed 4/19/61.

Legislative Interest -- "General interest in amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act, passage of provisions of pending bills which contain exemptions of small business units doing less than \$250,000 per annum."

Expenses -- \$500 yearly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Strohmeier and Arpe Co., 139 Franklin St., New York 13, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/18/61.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 3770 (a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to impose a duty upon the importation of montan wax produced in Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied areas of Germany) and other world trade legislation."

Previous Registrations -- See above.

## Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Menominee Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, Keshena, Wisconsin.

1. Registrant -- MITCHELL A. DODGE, Neopit, Wisconsin. Filed 4/7/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to PL 389, 83rd Congress, specifically HR 4130 (a bill to amend the Menominee Termination Act) and HR 4444 (a bill to amend the Menominee Termination Act to extend federal supervision of the Menominee Indian Tribe, and provide necessary assistance, to enable such tribe to make an orderly transition to its status after such supervision ends)."

Compensation -- \$16 daily while on business.

Expenses -- \$12 daily while on business.

2. Registrant -- JEROME GRIGNON, Neopit, Wisconsin. Filed 4/7/61.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation and Expenses -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Dodge registered for the Menominee Tribe of Indians in 1952 (1952 Almanac p. 446). Grignon was the twentieth individual to register in the employ of the Menominee Tribe of Indians since 1949.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Scottsdale, Arizona.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED AND FRANK, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/12/61.

Legislative Interest -- All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community in particular."

Compensation and Expenses -- \$420 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Stein-Hall Co. (1956 Almanac p. 647); Ben Blumenthal (1957 Almanac p. 762); Adhesives Mfg. Assn. of America, National Boating Assn. (1958 Almanac p. 631, 649); American Assn. of Surplus Property Importers, Federation of American Scientists, Seneca Nation of Indians (1960 Almanac p. 667, 684, 679).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Lewiston, N.Y.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED AND FRANK, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/12/61.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of concern to New York Indians as such and the Tuscarora Nation in particular."

Compensation and Expenses -- \$900 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- See above.

## Farm Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Texas.

Registrant -- W.C. HOWARD, Quanah, Texas.

Previous Registrations -- Howard was the fifteenth individual to register in the employ of the National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts since 1954.

## Individuals

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- CHARLES C. BEVIS, assistant executive director, Assn. of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc., 1735 DeSales St., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/7/61.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1162 (a bill to strengthen the procedures governing the allocation, and to provide for more efficient utilization of the radio spectrum): opposed to the establishment of Frequency Allocation Board; and generally measures affecting maximum service television. In favor of S 205 (a bill to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs), and HR 645 (a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to assist in the establishment and improvement of certain television broadcasting facilities)."

## Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- United Steel Workers of America (AFL-CIO), 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Registrant -- JOHN J. SHEEHAN, 1001 Conn. Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/19/61.

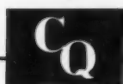
Legislative Interest -- "Support all legislation favorable to the national peace, democracy, security, prosperity and general welfare. Oppose all legislation detrimental to those objectives."

Compensation -- \$12,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$1,200 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Sheehan was the ninth individual to register in the employ of the United Steel Workers (AFL-CIO) since 1946.





# Presidential Report

## TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MAY 5 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's May 5 press conference, the 11th of his term, held 14 days after the 10th (Weekly Report p. 732):

**THE PRESIDENT:** I have several announcements to make. This week Ambassador Arthur H. Dean has reported to me upon the status of the nuclear test ban conference at Geneva. On the opening day of the resumed conference, the United States in closest cooperation with the United Kingdom presented a series of new proposals, and on April 18, 1961, presented a complete nuclear test ban draft treaty. The new U.S. position represents an earnest and reasonable effort to reach a workable agreement, and constitutes a most significant overall move in these negotiations. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union has introduced a new proposition into the negotiations which amounts to a built-in veto of an inspection system.

The Soviet proposal calls for a three-man administrative council to direct inspection operations and other activities of the control arrangements. This proposal reverses a position to which the Soviet Union had previously agreed. In earlier negotiations before this session in Geneva, it had been agreed that the inspection system would be headed by a single administrator, operating within a mandates clearly defined in the treaty. The Soviet Union would substitute a directorate, representing the Communist Bloc, the Western nations, and uncommitted countries. Each member of this triumvirate would have to agree with every other member before any action could be taken; even relatively detailed elements of the inspection system would be subject to a veto or a debating delay.

We recognize that the Soviet Union put forward its proposition before it had considered our new proposals. It is now considering our draft treaty, and we hope it will do so in a positive manner, as of course we are most anxious to secure an agreement in this vital area, a responsible and effective agreement.

Ambassador Dean is leaving for Geneva today to resume the negotiations. The United States will continue to strive for a reliable and workable agreement. I have asked Ambassador Dean to report to me within a reasonable time on the prospects for a constructive outcome.

Secondly, I have asked Vice President Johnson to undertake a special fact-finding mission to Asia. The Vice President has agreed to do this. I consider this an extremely important assignment, and I will be looking forward to receiving the Vice President's first-hand reports when he returns. The Vice President will report directly to me upon his return. It is expected that the State Department will make public the itinerary and the technicians who will accompany the Vice President as soon as possible. It is anticipated that in the course of his trip the Vice President will consult with top governmental officials and conduct discussions on the highest levels relating to the situation in those countries.

Next, I have today instructed the United States representatives on the Council of the Organization of American States to propose the convocation on July 15 of an extraordinary meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to be held at the ministerial level. The purposes of this meeting should be to initiate and develop planning and arrangements related to realistic economic development in the Americas, as well as to elaborate the objectives of the Act of Bogota and all key areas of economic and social betterment. This will be an important aspect of the cooperative program which I have set forth in the concept of the Alliance of Progress.

Finally, I was asked at a previous press conference what the Government was going to do about the aluminum extrusion plant that it owns in Adrian, Michigan, and I am pleased to announce that the General Services Administration has completed negotiations for the sale of the plant to the Harley Aluminum Company of California. One of the conditions of the sale was that the plant be kept in production.

### SPACE EFFORTS

**Q.** Mr. President, you said earlier today that today's space flight should provide incentive to everyone in our nation concerned with this program to redouble their efforts in this vital field.

**Do you have any specific proposals as to how these efforts should be redoubled, and would you want more money for space now than you have already asked from Congress?**

**THE PRESIDENT:** The answer to the question is yes, we are going to send an additional request for appropriations for space, which I hope will have a beneficial effect on the program. We are going to make a substantially large effort in space.

### WILLINGNESS OF PEOPLE

**Q.** Mr. President, in the speech prepared for delivery in Chicago last Friday which you did not read, you said that the principal adversary was not the Russians, but rather, our own unwillingness to do what must be done.

**Could you clarify for us your thinking on that and indicate some field in which the American people have not done what their Governmental leaders asked?**

**THE PRESIDENT:** Well, the latter is not correct. I said "our", not to make a distinction between the Government and the people. I was talking about the common problems of our free society.

**I do wish that some of the speeches I give would get as much attention as the speeches which I do not give.**

**I do think there are a number of things that can usefully be done. We are going to require a larger effort in space. We are going to require a larger effort in other areas of the national security and we will be making our suggestions to the Congress.**

**I will say that this is a free society and it is not -- it really requires a good deal of voluntary effort. On the matter of space, I have asked Secretary Goldberg to cooperate closely with Secretary -- with Senator McClellan, to see if we can get a responsible, consistent effort by labor and management in the field of production of our missile program.**

**What is true there is true of other programs essential to our national defense. We have a meeting at the White House under the leadership of Secretary Goldberg and Secretary Hodges, a panel composed of the leading business and labor leaders of this country and public members, to see if we can persuade labor and management to come to useful national conclusions on the problems of price, wages, which will affect our balance of payments, and also address themselves to the problems of automation.**

**The Federal Government cannot compel that. All we can do is indicate the need. We are asking the people of this country to spend a good deal of money on mutual security and foreign assistance, which is not a popular program, but which I believe to be essential. We have asked the people to support a greater effort, both of the national government and in their own communities, to improve education. We are asking the people of this country to try, regardless of their own personal views, to reach -- to come closer to the constitutional concept of equality of opportunity for all Americans, regardless of their race or creed.**

**There are a good many of these areas which are within the private sector where each person can contribute usefully, to strengthen education, to improve the opportunity for all Americans, to pay the heavy burdens that they do in taxation to maintain programs which they may not always wholly agree with but which at least many of us feel to be in the national interest. In their own private work they consider the need, and we will continue to try to point out where we need a national effort.**

**Q.** May I ask one follow-up question, sir?

**When you use the word "our", are you suggesting it is the unwillingness of Government and people to do what must be done?**

THE PRESIDENT: I am not subjecting that sentence to the -- what I do think is a problem in a free society to attempt to come to actions which would permit us to compete successfully with the discipline of the Communist state. I think it is probably not only true using the "our"; I would use it not only in the national sense, but also in the international sense. There isn't any doubt, reading today's news, from one country and another, that the forces of freedom are, in many areas, on the defense, partly because they have not always been willing to take those progressive steps which will associate the governments with the progressive aspirations of the people.

So when I use "our", I use it really in the sense of speaking of the common purpose of the free world, which affects other countries besides ourselves. But as time goes on, I think the point made in the question is a good one.

I think we should continue as much as we can to indicate where the people, other than in the payment of taxes or their acceptance of military obligation, where they can usefully contribute to the advancement of the national interest. I have suggested several areas, and I will suggest others in time.

#### VIET NAM

Q. Mr. President, there have been reports that you would be prepared to send American forces into South Viet Nam if that became necessary to prevent Communist domination of that country. Could you tell us whether that is correct, and also anything else that you have regarding plans for that country?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we have had a group working in the government and we have had the Security Council meeting about the problems which are faced in Viet Nam by the guerillas and the barrage which the present government is being subjected to. The problem of troops is a matter -- and the matter of what we are going to do to assist Viet Nam obtain its independence -- is a matter still under consideration. There are a good many which I think can most usefully wait until we have had consultations with the government, which up to the present time -- which would be one of the matters which Vice President Johnson will deal with, the problem of consultations with the Government of Viet Nam as to what further steps could most usefully be taken.

#### HANOI AIRFIELD

Q. Mr. President, is the Administration satisfied that the Indian Chairman of the International Control Commission in Hanoi has pressed as vigorously as he might have the right of the Commission to go to the Hanoi airfield, where the Soviet planes have been putting down on the way to Laos? Specifically, has he at times declined to have the Commission do that?

THE PRESIDENT: There has been, as you know, some disagreement as to the authority of the International Control Commission. I would hope that -- and after all, this is a matter which the British and the Indian governments as well as the other two members of the Control Commission, of course the Canadians and the Poles, that I would hope that they would use maximum influence to make the Control Commission as effective as possible. This Government has cooperated in every way to make it effective.

#### TRAINING OF CUBANS

Q. Mr. President, is it anticipated that the United States will continue to train and arm the Cuban exiles in this country or elsewhere, or will that operation be disbanded?

THE PRESIDENT: We have no plans to train Cuban exiles, as a Cuban force in this country, or in any other country, at this time. There are of course Cubans who live in this country who have the opportunity to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, but if your question means are we planning now to train a Cuban force, as I understand your question, we are not now training and are not now planning to train a Cuban force of the kind that your question would suggest.

#### SEN. FULBRIGHT'S STATEMENTS

Q. Mr. President, are you embarrassed or is the government harmed in anyway by the rather frank statements Senator Fulbright has made on foreign policy?

THE PRESIDENT: Am I embarrassed and what was the other word?

Q. Or is the government harmed in any way in its foreign relations.

THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q. By a member of your Party speaking as he has?

THE PRESIDENT: No, Senator Fulbright and I spent an hour together last evening and I have talked to Senator Fulbright, I think, at least on five different occasions in the last five or six weeks, and I expect to continue to confer with him. He is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a valuable citizen, and I think his counsel is useful and I think that he should say what he thinks. If he has indicated disagreement on occasions, he has indicated general support on a good many other occasions, although that has not become as newsworthy.

#### UDALL AFFAIR

Q. Mr. President, about 10 days ago you sent a message to Congress on the conflict of interest laws and in that message you mentioned that public confidence is the basis for effective government, and that when that confidence appears to falter or does falter, then we are in some sort of trouble.

Since that time, one of our Cabinet members, Secretary of the Interior Udall, has been involved in a situation in which one of his friends, believing to have acted on his suggestion, solicited members of the oil and gas industry for contributions to a \$100-a-plate Democratic Rally.

Now, do you believe that ethical standards have appeared to falter or have you had any advice for your Secretary in this case?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I know that the Secretary attempted, I believe, according to what I read of his press conference and the conversation I had with him myself, when he heard of the letter which had gone out, which he did not ask, did attempt to have those letters recalled. I think this whole question of trying to raise funds for campaigns is a very difficult one, and it leads to embarrassments.

I wish and I hope that before we get into another Presidential campaign that we can work out some system by which the major burdens of Presidential campaigns on both sides would be sustained by the national government, as suggested by Senator Neuberger, when he was here, because to try to raise \$6 million or \$7 million, which a Presidential campaign must from people, is a very difficult task and leads to embarrassing situations.

I made it clear in the campaign, and I make it clear again, that no one should contribute, and while we are glad to have support, no one should contribute to any campaign funds under the expectation that it will do them the slightest bit of good and they should not stay home from a campaign fund or dinner or campaign under the slightest expectation that it will do them a disservice.

I am satisfied that that is Mr. Udall's view, from my knowledge of him. But I do think that every member of the Cabinet, every member of this Administration, should bend over backward to make sure that there are no misunderstandings of the kind that could have arisen from this incident.

Secretary Udall understands that. I hope everybody else does. But I think the best way to prevent an embarrassment to a Cabinet officer, and I think Mr. Udall was embarrassed by this incident, embarrassment to an Administration, would be to try to work out some other way of raising funds for these Presidential campaigns, because there isn't any doubt that people give, and I am talking now not about this incident, but about generally, under the expectation that they should, or it is expected of them. As long as we cannot get broader participation, I think it ought to be done through the national government, and I would support that strongly if the Congress would move in that direction.

Q. Have you spoken to Mr. Udall about this, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: I have.

#### CUBA TRADE EMBARGO

Q. Mr. President, has the Administration made any determination with respect to an embargo on trade with Cuba?

THE PRESIDENT: We had a meeting of the National Security Council in which we discussed the problems of Cuba. As you know, the only kind of supplies that are now being sent to Cuba involve food and medicine, so that we have to consider carefully all of the implications of further action and that is being done.

Q. Is a decision imminent?

THE PRESIDENT: That will be considered carefully.

#### U.S. SPACE FEAT

Q. Mr. President, in addition to the statement that you issued earlier, will you here give your evaluation and reaction to today's successful launching of an American Astronaut into space and back?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I first would like to repeat what I said about Major Gagarin, which was that as a human accomplishment and as a demonstration of courage, I think everyone, whether they are citizens of this country or citizens of another country, take the greatest personal satisfaction in the accomplishment of another member of the human race.

As an American, I am, of course, proud of the effort that a great many scientists and engineers and technicians have made, of all of the Astronauts, and, of course, particularly of Commander Shepard and his family.

We have a long way to go in the field of space. We are behind. But we are working hard and we are going to increase our efforts. In addition, we are making available the scientific information which we have gathered to other scientists in the world community and people who share our view that the probe into space should be peaceful, and should be for the common good, and that will continue to motivate us.

#### BRIGHT SPOTS

Q. Mr. President, sir, leaving aside the matter of the space trip today, I think many of us are concerned by the relentless knelling of the gong of doom by some of the Administration officials who participate in foreign affairs. I was wondering, sir, if you could tell us if there are any bright spots on the international horizon?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that we have grounds for encouragement. I am hopeful that NATO will be strengthened by the meeting in Oslo, and that we will make a more determined effort. I believe that as other situations become more difficult, that there is a common recognition of the need for closer collaboration. That is true of NATO.

Secondly, I am hopeful that our ties with Japan can become strengthened as the weeks and months pass, and I have a good deal of encouragement from the effort that India is making on its third Five-Year Plan, which if successful could make a tremendous difference in the cause of freedom throughout all of Asia.

Then I feel that there is a greater recognition in this hemisphere of -- I don't think that there is any doubt about this -- that there is a greater recognition of the urgency of a common hemispheric approach to the problems of poverty and common hemispheric effort to improve the life of the people. I think that there is a common hemispheric awareness now, and there is cause for alarm in the determined effort which Communists are making to seize control of the liberal revolutionary movements which are endemic to the Western Hemisphere, and turn it to their own ends.

Quite obviously I think that we are happy about what happened this morning. I am not a pessimist about the future, but I think that we have a good many problems, but that does not --

#### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER NATIONS

Q. Mr. President, you have emphasized on several occasions in public the necessity to find new non-military ways to assert and support our foreign policy. Can you suggest to us this afternoon any ways in the immediate future that we might do that in meeting the Communist threat in Southeast Asia, specifically?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think the United States can play an important role, and I think in considering the problems in our own hemisphere we have to remember that the United States is holding back or protecting the integrity by its guarantees of a good many countries which are in the direct line of hazard in the Middle East, in Asia, and in Western Europe by its guarantees, and that in itself is a substantial accomplishment. We can assist these countries by our guarantees or at least we can protect these countries by our guarantees against outright military invasion. We can assist them through economic assistance to improve the life of their people. We can assist them through defense support in strengthening their armed forces against internal guerrilla activity. But in the final analysis they have to --

and we cannot do it for them -- they have to organize the political and social life of the country in such a way that they maintain the support of their people.

There is a limit beyond which our efforts cannot go. I think that I have described what our efforts can do. In the final analysis then the responsibility rests with the people involved to maintain the support of the people, to identify their government with the people.

The reason why it has been so satisfactory to have the President of Tunisia, President Habib Bourguiba, here is that he has done that. He has stood for freedom and he has identified himself with the common effort and the national effort by the people to have freedom, and that is what we need to do around the globe.

#### MILITARY DEPENDENTS ABROAD

Q. Mr. President, sir --

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Craig.

Q. Mr. President --

Q. Mr. President, what are you and the Defense Department doing to better prepare the one-half million dependents, more than half of whom are wives, sons and daughters, of peace corps qualifications, for their roles while living overseas with their husbands in the case of wives and fathers in the case of sons and daughters?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't think the Defense -- Did you say the Defense Department?

Q. I asked what you and the Defense Department, because I was referring primarily to armed forces wives and sons and daughters who are of peace corps qualification.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that really is a responsibility of the peace corps, which is to -- I may not be --

Q. I am sorry. Perhaps I did not make myself clear. We have at least 485,000 dependents --

THE PRESIDENT: In order to make themselves more effective?

Q. Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I see. I think that is a good -- I don't know whether we are doing enough. I am not informed about the matter. I think it is a good point. I think that the Defense Department and the State Department and the White House should see if there is anything more effective we can do, so we will.

#### MONROE DOCTRINE

Mrs. Craig?

Q. Mr. President, in view of the communistic declarations of Cuba's Castro, what is the position of the United States now on the Monroe Doctrine and how do we expect to enforce it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Monroe Doctrine and other treaties which the United States has committed itself to, of course, govern the foreign policy of the United States in this hemisphere. I have discussed the problem, and the Secretary of State has made other references to it. It is a matter of some concern now on an individual and hemispheric basis.

#### FIRST 100 DAYS

Q. Mr. President, how would you appraise your first 100 days in office?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I feel I can read what you gentlemen write about it and --

#### EISENHOWER TRIPS

Q. Mr. President, speaking of ties with Japan, as you did, do you think it might still be useful for General Eisenhower to visit Tokyo next fall, or is that still under consideration?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think whatever the judgment would be of the President, I would accept.

Q. He has said the State Department asked him not to, if I recall correctly.

THE PRESIDENT: I have looked into it. I saw that statement and I have talked to the State Department, and we are attempting to make -- to come to a more definitive conclusion as to what we might suggest to him, though, of course, what we would do is give him all the information we have and then see what his best judgment was. I think that President Eisenhower could very usefully travel abroad as an individual and also, of course, as a



respected citizen of this country. When and where he should go is a matter on which he would make a judgment. But we would, in the meanwhile, provide him with all the information we had as to the appropriateness -- as, really, to the wisdom of exactly when those trips should be taken and where. The final decision will be made by the President, President Eisenhower, but we will make available to him all the information that we have.

#### LAUNDRY WORKERS

Q. Mr. President, during your campaign you repeatedly mentioned the plight of laundry workers in some of our big cities, being paid substandard wages. How do you feel about both Houses having passed a minimum wage bill which excludes them from coverage?

THE PRESIDENT: I wish we could include them in the coverage. I am hopeful that we will not settle with what we now have, but that we will get the laundry workers in. One of the problems with laundry workers, of course, is that they are paid quite badly now. I would say they are among the lowest group -- almost the lowest group in the American economy. Laundries are not a prosperous business at the present time. The passage of the minimum wage of \$1.25 would increase the cost of the laundry owners by a substantial sum because manpower represents a high percentage of their cost, and they are competing with home laundries, which now have become a rather easy alternative in many cases, so that the argument is made that we would liquidate a substantial percentage of the industry and throw them out of work. So it is not the easiest problem. But, nevertheless, considering all that, in my judgment they should be covered, and that goes for hotel and restaurant workers, too. It was necessary to drop them in order to get the coverage we did. The coverage we passed, 3,600,000, was the first time that we expanded the coverage since 1938. It was a hard fight. But I am hopeful that we will come back to them and get them covered.

#### PUBLIC WORKS SPENDING

Q. Mr. President, does your Administration have plans for further spending in public works as an attack on unemployment, and do your remarks that a substantially larger effort is needed in the space program indicate that you prefer to channel any extra spending into the military fields?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think we could make a judgment as to what additional efforts should be made in retraining or public works, and so on, based on our judgment of the economy, and also what other expenditures we have to make in the fields of national security and related. We are making a study of what greater effort should be made in the field of conventional forces at the present time. All of these will be completed before the end of the month, and will be made public. So that we are trying to make a judgment on the state of the economy, what usefully could be done of the international and national needs. I cannot today give you an answer to the --

#### SOVIET SPACE INFORMATION

Q. Mr. President, is there any evidence that the Soviet Union is making available to the scientists in other countries the knowledge which it recently acquired from its man in space?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not heard. I don't want to be inaccurate. It is possible they have, but it has not been brought to my attention, and it was in our statement this morning in which we spoke of the fact that we were going to disseminate it to other scientists; it was suggested that others who have pioneered in this field have not made that information available.

#### SPACE PROBE BUILD-UP

Q. Mr. President, in that connection, were you satisfied with the coverage given today of the space shot, and if you were, and it was not a successful thing, would we be back in the orphanage?

THE PRESIDENT: Back in the what?

Q. In the orphanage.

THE PRESIDENT: I agree that if it had failed, having had some experience with that, it would be a very difficult time for NASA and for us all. But fortunately, it succeeded. I have not got the answer, however, to the question of the build-up.

What I think is somewhat unfair is when press men themselves, or editorial writers, criticize NASA for attempting a big build-up with all of the implications it would have to our prestige and standing if there is a failure. We are not responsible, at least we are making every effort not to be responsible, for encouraging a press concentration on this event, because quite obviously if we fail we are humiliated here and around the world.

But in a free society, if a newspaperman asks to be represented, and to come, then he can come. So I think everybody ought to understand that we are not going to do what the Russians did, of being secret and just hailing our successes. If they like that system, they have to take it all, which means that you don't get anything in the paper except what the government wants. But if you don't like that system, and I don't, then you have to take these risks. And for people to suggest that it is a publicity circus, when at the same time they are very insistent that their reporters go down there, does seem to me to be unfair.

What is fair is that we all recognize that our failures are going to be publicized and so are our successes and there isn't anything that anyone can do about it or should.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Mr. President.

#### DISABLED VETERANS

*Following is the text of an April 27 letter from the President to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate transmitting draft legislation authorizing selective increases in compensation rates for veterans with service-connected disabilities.*

Dear Mr. President (Dear Mr. Speaker):

In my recent message on budget and fiscal policy I recommended that the Congress enact selective increases in compensation rates for veterans with service-connected disabilities, to offset rises in the cost of living since the last increase in 1957 and to adjust rates in categories which are out of line. The American people have traditionally insisted that those veterans who were injured in the service of their Nation be treated justly and humanely -- a policy which will be carried out by this Administration.

The Administrator of Veterans Affairs has prepared and submitted to me a draft of legislation which implements the recommendation in my message. I believe this approach which gives greater increases to those veterans with the more severe injuries is fair and reasonable. I am, therefore, transmitting the Administrator's letter of justification and the accompanying draft bill. I strongly recommend early enactment of this legislation by the Congress.

Sincerely,  
John F. Kennedy

#### MINIMUM WAGE BILL

*Following is a text of remarks by the President on signing the minimum wage bill (HR 3935): (Weekly Report p. 751)*

I want to express my great satisfaction in signing the bill to increase the minimum wage to a dollar and twenty-five cents an hour, to extend the coverage to three million, six hundred thousand people today who are not covered by this most important piece of national legislation.

This is the first time since the Act came into existence under the administration of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1938 that we have been able to expand the coverage. I don't believe that there's any American who believes that any man or woman should have to work in interstate commerce, in companies of substantial size, for less than a dollar twenty-five cents an hour, or fifty dollars a week. That itself is a very minimum wage, and I therefore want to commend the Members of the Congress in the House and the Senate, the Chairmen of the Subcommittees who were particularly involved, under the leadership of the House and Senate, for their untiring efforts.

I also want to commend the leaders of organized labor, the AFL-CIO, who are here today with Mr. Meany, for their long interest. Every member pretty much of their unions is paid more than a dollar and a quarter, but they have been concerned about unorganized workers who have been at the bottom of the economic ladder who have not benefited from the growing prosperity in



this country as a nation over the long number of years and who need our help.

This does not finish this job, but it is a most important step forward, and as a former Member of the Senate who was particularly interested in it, I must say that I am delighted to sign it. I congratulate those who worked for it. They are one group of our citizens who deserve our assistance more, and I think that we can move from this improvement into greater gains in the months and years to come.

## ASSISTANT LABOR SECRETARY

Following is the text of a May 4 letter from the President to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate transmitting draft legislation to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of Labor:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am transmitting herewith a bill to provide for an Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Department of Labor. This bill will better enable the Department of Labor to meet its increasing responsibilities in connection with the growing role of women in the work force of the Nation. In the next decade it is estimated that there will be an increase in that work force of 25 percent. This will require special attention and special emphasis upon the programs devoted to them.

I am enclosing, also, a letter from the Secretary of Labor describing the need for the bill.

Sincerely,  
John F. Kennedy

## TEXTILE PROGRAM

Following is the text of a May 2 statement by President Kennedy announcing a program of assistance to the U.S. textile industry:

The problems of the textile industry are serious and deep-rooted. They have been the subject of investigation at least as far back as 1935, when a Cabinet committee was appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions in this industry. Most recently these problems were the subject of a special study by the Interdepartmental Committee headed by Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges. I believe it is time for action.

It is our second largest employer. Some 2 million workers are directly affected by conditions in the industry. There are another 2 million persons employed in furnishing requirements of the industry at its present level of production. Two years ago, the Office of Defense Mobilization testified that it was one of the industries essential to our National security. It is of vital importance in peacetime and it has a direct effect upon our total economy. All the studies have shown that unemployment in textile mills strikes hardest at those communities suffering most from depressed conditions.

I propose to initiate the following measures:

First, I have directed the Department of Commerce to launch an expanded program of research, covering new products, processes and markets. This should be done in cooperation with both union and management groups.

Second, I have asked the Treasury Department to review existing depreciation allowances on textile machinery. Revision of these allowances, together with adoption of the investment incentive credit proposals contained in my message to the Congress of April 20, 1961, should assist in the modernization of the industry.

Third, I have directed the Small Business Association to assist the cotton textile industry to obtain the necessary financing for modernization of its equipment.

Fourth, I have directed the Department of Agriculture to explore and make recommendations to eliminate or offset the cost to United States mills of the adverse differential in raw cotton costs between domestic and foreign textile producers.

Fifth, I will shortly send to the Congress a proposal to permit industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury as a result of increased imports to be eligible for assistance from the Federal Government.

Sixth, I have directed the Department of State to arrange for calling an early conference of the principal textile exporting and importing countries. This conference will seek an international understanding which will provide a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries.

Seventh, In addition to this program, an application by the textile industry for action under existing statutes, such as the escape clause or the national security provision of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, will be carefully considered on its merits.

I believe this program will assist our textile industry to meet its basic problems, while at the same time recognizing the national interest in expansion of world trade and the successful development of less developed nations. It takes into account the dispersion of the industry, the range of its products, and its highly competitive character. It is my hope that these measures will strengthen the industry and expand consumption of its products without disrupting international trade and without disruption of the markets of any country.

## ASTRONAUT FLIGHT

Following is a May 5 statement by President Kennedy following the successful flight into space by Astronaut Commander Alan B. Shepard Jr.:

All America rejoices in this successful flight of Astronaut Shepard. This is an historic milestone in our own exploration into space. But America still needs to work with the utmost speed and vigor in the further development of our space program. Today's flight should provide incentive to everyone in our nation concerned with this program to redouble their efforts in this vital field. Important scientific material has been obtained during this flight and this will be made available to the world's scientific community.

We extend special congratulations to Astronaut Shepard and best wishes to his family who lived through this most difficult time with him. Our thanks also go to the other Astronauts who worked so hard as a team in this project.

## OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements see Weekly Report p. 779):

April 25 -- Executive Order No. 10935 requiring Government departments and agencies to make reports to the Attorney General of identical sealed bidding which occurs in their procurements or sales of property worth more than \$10,000.

April 25 -- Remarks to the National Academy of Sciences.

April 26 -- Message to the Government and people of Sierra Leone, extending the congratulations of the people of the United States on their independence.

April 27 -- Letter to Argentina President Arturo Frondizi in reply to a letter from Frondizi on the "Alliance for Progress". Mr. Kennedy said: "Experience has shown that capital investment is only one of the conditions of economic growth. Other conditions include an increasingly literate and healthy population, an expanding supply of administrative and managerial talent, an ever more mobile society and, above all, a growing commitment to social justice so that the returns of growth accrue, not to a single class, but to an entire community."

April 28 -- Remarks broadcast during the annual CONELRAD drill.

April 28 -- Address at the Democratic party dinner, Chicago, Ill. The President said: "We have committed ourselves to the defense of dozens of countries stretched around the globe who look to us for independence.... We are prepared to meet our obligations, but we can only defend the freedom of those who are determined to be free themselves. We can assist them -- we will bear more than our share of the burden, but we can only help those who are ready to bear their share of the burden themselves."

April 29 -- Announcement of the appointment of the members of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States. (Weekly Report p. 766)

The members: Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, chairman; Manuel F. Cohen, director, Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission; Prof. Walter Gellhorn, Columbia University; Joseph P. Healy, vice president-general counsel of Boston-Edison Company; Everett Hutchinson, chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission; Special Assistant to the President James M. Landis; John D. Lane, member of the firm Hedrick & Lane, Washington, D.C.; Prof. Earl Latham, Amherst College; Carl McGowan, member of the firm Ross, McGowan and O'Keefe,

Chicago, Ill.; Prof. Nathaniel L. Nathanson, Northwestern University; Max D. Paglin, general counsel, Federal Communications Commission.

April 29 -- Proclamation designating the week beginning April 30, 1961 as National Youth Fitness Week.

May 1 -- Message on the occasion of the dedication of Kings Point Inter-Faith Chapel.

May 1 -- Remarks to the Joint Conference of Regional Commissioners and District Directors of the Internal Revenue Service.

May 2 -- Announcement that the President had met with Small Business Administration Administrator John E. Horne to review Administration programs for small business. The President established a White House Committee on Small Business composed of: Horne, chairman; General Services Administration Deputy Administrator Bernard L. Boutin; Deputy Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Jack T. Conway; Federal Trade Commission Chairman Paul Rand Dixon; Special Assistant to the President Frederick G. Dutton; Kermit Gordon, member, Council of Economic Advisers; Assistant Attorney General Lee Loevinger; Assistant Defense Secretary Thomas D. Morris; Assistant Labor Secretary James J. Reynolds; Robert V. Roosa, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs; Assistant Commerce Secretary Hickman Price Jr.

May 2 -- Statement that the President had met with Ambassador to Venezuela Theodore Moscoso and was "confident that Ambassador Moscoso will be warmly welcomed...as a particularly appropriate representative of the people of the entire United States."

May 3 -- Remarks on receiving a doctor of laws degree at George Washington University.

May 3 -- Executive Order No. 10936 amending a prior order to provide additional farmer and consumer representation on the National Agricultural Advisory Commission.

May 3 -- Greetings to Tunisia President Habib Bourguiba at MATS Terminal at the beginning of a state visit.

May 3 -- Exchange of toasts between the President and President Bourguiba at a White House state dinner.

May 3 -- Message to Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1961, providing for reorganization of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The plan was similar to Reorganization Plan No. 1. (Weekly Report p. 778)

May 4 -- Announcement that the United States had entered into a \$17.8 million Food For Peace work project agreement with the government of Morocco.

May 4 -- Executive Order No. 10937 establishing the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a reactivated President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. The members: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Chairman James R. Killian Jr., chairman; William O. Baker, vice president, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, board chairman, Space Technology Laboratories Inc.; William L. Langer, professor of history, Harvard University; Robert D. Murphy, president, Corning Glass International; Gen. Maxwell Taylor, president, Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

May 4 -- Message to Central African Republic President David Dacko assuring him of U.S. assistance in the economic development of newly independent African countries.

May 5 -- Announcement that the President had conferred with Cuban Revolutionary Council Chairman Miro Cardona to discuss means of assisting Cuban exiles in this country.

May 5 -- Joint Communique with President Bourguiba at the close of Mr. Bourguiba's official meetings with the President. Mr. Bourguiba defined his policy of non-alignment and friendship with all countries desiring good relations with Tunisia and Mr. Kennedy expressed U.S. support for the "inviolable rights of peoples and countries to exercise freedom of choice in the organization of their societies and in the definition of their political attitudes."

May 5 -- Executive Order No. 10938 designed to provide a guide on ethical standards to Government officials.

May 6 -- Announcement of the appointment of the American Food for Peace Council to counsel the Food for Peace Director, develop public information on world hunger and enlist support for attack on world hunger. The members: James A. Michener, author, co-chairman; Mrs. Raymond Clapper, CARE Board member, co-chairman; Marian Anderson, singer; Dwayne O. Andreas, food products manufacturing executive; Yul Brynner, actor; Clark Clifford, lawyer; Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute

President; Danny Kaye, actor; Murray D. Lincoln, CARE Board Chairman; Mrs. Florence Stephenson Mahoney, journalist; Drew Pearson, columnist; Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, co-founder, Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation; Clifford R. Hope (Ex-Rep R Kan. 1927-57); Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, director, Howard University Health Service; Arthur C. Ringland; Harold A. Vogel, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization; Charles P. Taft, chairman, Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid; Raymond C. Firestone, president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; Jesse Tapp, board chairman, Bank of America; Bishop James A. Pike, California Episcopal Diocese; John S. Hannah, president, Michigan State University; Carroll P. Streeter, Farm Journal Editor; Robert Nathan, economic consultant; representatives of 72 public and private organizations.

May 6 -- Message of congratulations to Belgium Prime Minister Theo Lefevre on his assumption of office.

May 8 -- Announcement that the President had asked Congress, as part of his general budget requests, to increase the fiscal 1962 budget of the Housing and Home Finance Agency by \$35,650,000, principally for housing for the elderly, advances to communities for public works planning, and housing and urban development research. (Weekly Report p. 512)

May 8 -- Proclamation designating May 14, 1961 as Mother's Day.

May 8 -- Remarks at the presentation of a medal to Astronaut Alan B. Shepard Jr., the White House rose garden. The President said: "...this flight was made out in the open with all the possibilities of failure, which would have been damaging to our country's prestige. Because great risks were taken in that regard, it seems to me that we have some right to claim that this open society of ours which risked much, gained much."

May 8 -- Statement following a meeting with the Conference of Appalachian Governors. The President said he had discussed the need for economic development of the region and he had directed the Area Redevelopment Association to focus particular attention upon the problems and opportunities of the area, to expand the workers retraining program in that area, and to establish a special liaison to effect the suggestions of the Conference. He had also directed the Defense Department to review its policies with regard to the placement of contracts in areas of substantial unemployment.

May 8 -- Message to Liberia President William V.S. Tubman extending the best wishes of the United States for the success of the Monrovia Conference of African States.

May 8 -- Birthday greetings to former President Harry S. Truman.

May 8 -- Letter to Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization Frank B. Ellis authorizing him to allot \$400,000 for disaster expenses in the state of Georgia.

May 8 -- Address to the opening session of the 39th annual convention of the National Assn. of Broadcasters. The President said "the essence of free communication must be that our failures as well as our successes will be broadcast around the world.... I do not believe that the tide of history is on the side of despotism. I do not believe that the tide of history necessarily is on either side. It is only what we decide ourselves we will do -- which direction we will turn the tide of history -- that we can be successful."

## NEBRASKA REDISTRICTING

(Continued from page 812)

District is farm related. Lincoln, the state capital and site of the University of Nebraska, is the principal city.

The 2nd District (East) has 74.5 percent of its population in the city of Omaha; the remainder being suburbs and small farms. Principal industries are Omaha's large stockyards, meat packing, insurance and railroading. The Strategic Air Command has its headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, south of Omaha.

The 3rd District (West) is principally rolling hill country. The principal activities are cattle ranching, and wheat and sugar beet farming. The District has a number of reclamation projects and the principal cities of Grand Island and North Platte have important railroad yards.

## PUBLIC LAWS

## Public Law 87-28

S 1027 -- Limit the use of certain funds under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/22/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20, 1961. Senate passed April 24, 1961. House passed April 26, 1961. President signed May 4, 1961.

## Public Law 87-29

HR 5189 -- Make uniform the tax exemptions on income derived by a foreign central bank of issue from obligations of the U.S. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/6/61 -- House Ways and Means Reported March 6, 1961. House

passed March 21, 1961. Senate Finance reported April 13, 1961. Senate passed, amended, April 18, 1961. House agreed to Senate amendments April 20, 1961. President signed May 4, 1961.

## Public Law 87-30

HR 3935 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/7/61 -- House Education and Labor reported March 13, 1961. House passed March 24, 1961. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 10, 1961. Senate passed, amended, April 20, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report May 3, 1961. President signed May 5, 1961.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE                 | Indians, D.C., Territories    |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS              | Judiciary                     |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE         | Commemorative                 |
| Education                      | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY          |
| Health                         | Armed Services & Defense      |
| Welfare                        | Atomic Energy & Space         |
| Housing                        | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES   |
| Veterans                       | Lands                         |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY              | Resources & Public Works      |
| International Affairs          | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY    |
| Immigration                    | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT          | Commerce                      |
| Congress                       | Labor                         |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation                |
| Government Operations          | Taxes                         |
| Post Office & Civil Service    | Tariffs                       |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

## 1. Agriculture

## HOUSE

- HR 6764 -- Amend section 8(e) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide extension of restrictions on imported commodities to imported shelled walnuts, dates with pits and pits removed, and products made principally of dates. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 5/2/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6783 -- Assist U.S. cotton textile industry in regaining equitable share of world market. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/3/61 -- Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

## NO INTRODUCTIONS

## 3. Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION

## HOUSE

- HR 6754 -- Authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, and authorize scholarships for undergraduate study in such institutions and special national awards for academic excellence. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/2/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6774 -- Extend and improve the National Defense Education Act. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 5/3/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6803 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide financial assistance under title II and III be available for education in ancient foreign languages as well as science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. WILSON (R Ind.) -- 5/3/61 -- Education and Labor.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through May 5, 1961.

Public bills listed this week:

	Senate	House
Bills	1,812	6,872
Joint Resolutions	79	402
Concurrent		
Resolutions	23	295
Simple Resolutions	139	278
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>7,847</b>

Bills S 1751 - 1812  
HR 6713 - 6865

## Resolutions

S J Res 78 - 79  
S Con Res 22 - 23  
S Res 132 - 139  
H J Res 398 - 402  
H Con Res 231 - 295  
H Res 271 - 278

## HEALTH

## SENATE

- S 1777 -- Amend section 326 of Public Health Service Act to restore medical care for Coast and Geodetic Survey retired ships' officers and crew members, and dependents. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/3/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

## HOUSE

- HR 6805 -- Similar to HR 2927. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 5/3/61.

## WELFARE

## SENATE

- S 1751 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide, that in making deductions from social security benefits on account of excess earnings, there be counted as excess earnings for a taxable year only one-half of earnings in excess of \$1,800. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 5/1/61 -- Finance.
- S 1803 -- Provide disaster loans to small business concerns which suffer economic injury due to federally aided highway construction programs. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

- HR 6735 -- Similar to HR 2216. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 5/1/61.
- HR 6786 -- Provide coverage under OASDI program, as self-employed individuals, employees in folding room of House of Representatives. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 5/3/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6787 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and other special instruction materials for blind; increase appropriations for this purpose and improve such act. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/3/61 -- Education and Labor.

- HR 6797 -- Similar to HR 525. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 HR 6806 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide state and local employees who have elected (under divided retirement system procedure) not to be covered under OASDI program have additional opportunity to elect coverage. KING (D Calif.) -- 5/3/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 6837 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Puerto Rico among states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement, for policemen and firemen. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 5/4/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 6846 -- Similar to HR 4616. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/4/61.

#### HOUSING

##### SENATE

- S J Res 79 -- Increase authorization for college housing loans. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 5/3/61 -- Banking and Currency.

##### HOUSE

- HR 6715 -- Similar to HR 4931. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/1/61.  
 HR 6722 -- Amend Housing Act of 1959 to provide nonprofit corporations otherwise qualified may in certain cases obtain a direct loan for elderly family housing even though it has obtained a commitment for mortgage insurance on such housing under FHA elderly persons housing program. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 5/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6752 -- Amend National Housing Act to authorize cooperative housing projects to utilize (without specific FHA permission) funds in their operating reserves for necessary replacement, improvement, or repairs. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/2/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6753 -- Amend section 213 of National Housing Act to provide a system of supplementary financing for cooperative housing projects insured under that section. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/2/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6757 -- Increase college housing loan authorization. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 5/2/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6779 -- Amend title II of National Housing Act to authorize existing management-type cooperatives to obtain additional commercial and community facilities. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6780 -- Amend section 213 of National Housing Act to place FHA cooperative housing mortgage insurance on a mutual basis; authorize loans to cooperatives for replacements, improvements, and repairs. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6791 -- Amend National Housing Act re mortgage insurance of Section 213 Cooperative Housing. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6850 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to authorize construction of additional units of federally assisted low-rent public housing; increase from 15 to 20 percent maximum proportion of such units provided in any one state. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/61 -- Banking and Currency.

#### VETERANS

##### HOUSE

- HR 6723 -- Equalize certain benefits for veterans with service-connected disabilities. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 6724 -- Extend to veterans of Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 widows and minor children all provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for veterans of World War I. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/1/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 6750 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 5 years after separation from active service be presumed service connected. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/2/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 6788 -- Similar to HR 209. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 5/3/61.  
 HR 6795 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 5-percent increase in rates of disability compensation, provide additional disability compensation for seriously disabled veterans as partial compensation for reduction in their life expectancy because of disabilities, liberalize effective dates of certain awards. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 5/3/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 6800 -- Provide certain increases in rates of disability compensation and allowances for veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 6847 -- Similar to HR 209. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 5/4/61.  
 HR 6852 -- Amend section 610, title 38, USC, to furnish hospital care at Veterans' Administration facilities for Gold Star Mothers. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 6853 -- Similar to HR 6800. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/4/61.  
 HR 6856 -- Amend sections 511 and 512 of title 38, USC, to increase pension for veterans of the Spanish-American War or Indian wars. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/4/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### SENATE

- S 1771 -- Improve usefulness of national bank branches in foreign countries. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 5/3/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 S 1779 -- Amend act authorizing appropriations for U.S. membership in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S 1796 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to pay benefits to certain citizens of the U.S. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S J Res 78 -- Express sense of Congress that a Pan American Parliamentary Association be established; authorize participation by the U.S. in parliamentary conferences of such. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/3/61 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S Con Res 22 -- Oppose recognition of Communist Chinese regime and support Chinese Nationalists. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 5/3/61 -- Foreign Relations.  
 S Res 136 -- Favor impartial settlement by judicial means of legal disputes arising under treaties. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 5/3/61 -- Foreign Relations.

#### HOUSE

- HR 6762 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to authorize Commissioner of Education to award undergraduate scholarships in American institutions of higher education to certain students from Africa, Asia, and Latin America to help prepare those students to become national leaders in their home countries. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/61 -- Education and Labor.  
 HR 6765 -- Accept an amendment to articles of agreement of International Finance Corporation permitting investment in capital stock. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/2/61 -- Banking and Currency.  
 HR 6790 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to take steps to encourage travel to the U.S. by residents of foreign countries, establish an Office of International Travel and Tourism. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/3/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 H Con Res 230 -- Express sense of Congress that President instruct American Ambassador to the UN to cause the Soviet Union to abide by the standing General Assembly Resolutions on Hungary or, by failure to do so, be expelled from membership in the UN. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 5/1/61 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 H Con Res 233 -- Express sense of Congress on representation of China in the United Nations. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/3/61 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 H Con Res 234 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 235 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 236 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 237 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. BATES (R Mass.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 238 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 239 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 240 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 241 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 242 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. CHPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 243 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 244 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 245 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 246 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. GARLAND (R Maine) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 247 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. HALL (R Mo.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 248 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 249 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 250 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 251 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. KING (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 252 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 253 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. McCULLOUGH (R Ohio) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 254 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 255 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 256 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 257 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. MAY (R Wash.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 258 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 259 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 260 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 261 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 262 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 263 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 264 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 265 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 266 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. ROUSSELOT (R Calif.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 267 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. SCHADEBERG (R Wis.) -- 5/3/61.



H Con Res 268 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 269 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. SHRIVER (R Kan.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 270 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 271 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. THOMSON (R Wis.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 272 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 273 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 274 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. ASHBROOK (R Ohio) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 275 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 276 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 277 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 278 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 279 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 280 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. MacGREGOR (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 281 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 282 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 283 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 284 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 285 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 286 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. CAREY (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 287 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 288 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. WHALLEY (R Pa.) -- 5/3/61.  
 H Con Res 291 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 5/4/61.  
 H Con Res 292 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 5/4/61.  
 H Con Res 293 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/4/61.  
 H Con Res 294 -- Similar to H Con Res 233. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 5/4/61.  
 H Res 272 -- Express sense of House of Representatives in opposition to recognition of Communist Chinese regime. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/1/61 -- Foreign Affairs.  
 H Res 273 -- Oppose seating of Communist China into United Nations. DOLE (R Kan.) -- 5/2/61.

## IMMIGRATION

## SENATE

S 1766 -- Extend date of termination of law authorizing special nonquota immigrant visas to certain alien orphans. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 1809 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/4/61 -- Judiciary.

## 5. General Government

## CONGRESS

## SENATE

S Res 132 -- Create a Standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. MORSE (D Ore.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 5/1/61 -- Rules and Administration.  
 S Res 134 -- Create a Standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs. CANNON (D Nev.), Keating (R N.Y.), Bible (D Nev.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Carlson (R Kan.), Carroll (D Colo.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Church (D Idaho), Douglas (D Ill.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hickey (D Wyo.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Mo.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah), Mundt (R S.D.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (R N.D.), Young (D Ohio) -- 5/3/61 -- Rules and Administration.  
 S Res 135 -- Establish Senate Select Committee on the Economic Impact of National Defense. HART (D Mich.) -- 5/3/61 -- Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

HR 6784 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize review of administrative regulations by committees of Congress prior to promulgation. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/3/61 -- Rules.  
 H J Res 400 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence. FREILINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 5/4/61 -- Rules.  
 H Con Res 289 -- Establish joint committee to conduct an investigation of foreign intelligence activities of Central Intelligence Agency. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/3/61 -- Rules.

## CONSTITUTION &amp; CIVIL LIBERTIES

## HOUSE

H J Res 399 -- Similar to H J Res 4. TUPPER (R Maine) -- 5/2/61.

## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

## SENATE

S 1784 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer certain facilities of the U.S. to Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/3/61 -- Government Operations.  
 S 1811 -- Amend Section 13(h) (2) of Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, re conveyances of property for park or recreational and historic-monument purposes. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/4/61 -- Government Operations.

## HOUSE

HR 6714 -- Establish a Department of Small Towns and Rural Affairs. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 5/1/61 -- Government Operations.  
 HR 6810 -- Amend Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, to provide Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be subject to annual budget review by Congress. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/3/61 -- Government Operations.  
 HR 6839 -- Authorize an additional Assistant Secretary in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/4/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## POST OFFICE &amp; CIVIL SERVICE

## SENATE

S 1812 -- Adjust postal rates. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Muskie (D Maine) -- 5/4/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## HOUSE

HR 6721 -- Permit unmarried annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 5/1/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 6730 -- Revise effective dates of increases in compensation to employees of Government Printing Office. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/1/61 -- House Administration.  
 HR 6778 -- Amend act of June 10, 1955, as amended, to establish hours of work for rural carriers. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 5/3/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 6792 -- Similar to HR 119. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61.  
 HR 6796 -- Safeguard employment benefits of custodial employees in postal field service by providing for retention in Post Office Department. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 6855 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to adjust inequities. MORRISON (D La.) -- 5/4/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 6862 -- Correct inequities in Postal Field Service Compensation Act. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 5/4/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

## INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

## SENATE

S 1752 -- Establish a 3-year residence requirement for appointment as Governor of Guam, Virgin Islands, or American Samoa. GRUENING (D Alaska), Allott (R Colo.), Burdick (D N.D.), Carroll (D Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Dworshak (R Idaho), Fong (R Hawaii), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hickey (D Wyo.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Hawaii), Metcalf (D Mont.), Miller (R Iowa), Moss (D Utah) -- 5/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 1753 -- Provide Virgin Islands be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to House of Representatives. GRUENING (D Alaska), Long (D Hawaii) -- 5/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 1761 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, re divorce, legal separation, and annulment of marriage in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 S 1762 -- Regulate practice of physical therapy in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 S 1763 -- Incorporate certain nonprofit corporations in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 S 1767 -- Amend title 18, USC, re crimes in Indian country. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.  
 S 1768 -- Restore to Indian tribes unclaimed per capita and other individual payments of tribal trust funds. CHURCH (D Idaho) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.  
 S 1807 -- Dispose of land no longer needed for Chillicothe Indian Industrial School at Chillicothe, Okla. CHURCH (D Idaho) (by request) -- 5/4/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

HR 6747 -- Amend Juvenile Court Act of District of Columbia. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 5/2/61 -- District of Columbia.  
 HR 6798 -- Amend act incorporating Washington Home for Foundlings; define its powers. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 5/3/61 -- District of Columbia.

- HR 6801 -- Dispose of certain tribal assets of Colville Confederated Tribes in Washington. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6802 -- Dispose of certain tribal assets of Yakima Tribes in Washington. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6836 -- Amend Policemen's and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 5/4/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 6844 -- Establish workmen's compensation for District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 5/4/61 -- District of Columbia.

#### JUDICIARY

##### SENATE

- S 1756 -- Provide relief of Pasco, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/1/61 -- Judiciary.

##### HOUSE

- HR 6717 -- Provide U.S. district courts have jurisdiction of cases involving pollution of interstate river systems, and for venue thereof. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/1/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6726 -- Make it a crime to discriminate against Ambassadors and other public Ministers and servants. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/1/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6746 -- Repeal 18 U.S.C. 791 to extend application of chapter 37 of title 18, re espionage and censorship. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6759 -- Provide relief of Prince Georges County School Board, Maryland. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/2/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6766 -- Amend Expediting Act (56 Stat. 198; 15 U.S.C., sec. 28) to appoint national panel of antitrust judges. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 5/2/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6776 -- Encourage creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6777 -- Similar to HR 6776. FORD (R Mich.) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6799 -- Provide holding term of court for western district of Kentucky at Hopkinsville. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6811 -- Amend section 1498, title 28, USC, to authorize use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the U.S. of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the U.S. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6834 -- Amend section 35, title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6835 -- Simplify payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and certain compromise settlements. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6851 -- Provide for trial and appellate divisions in U.S. Court of Claims. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/4/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6861 -- Similar to HR 3. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/4/61.

#### COMMEMORATIVE

##### HOUSE

- HR 6785 -- Declare October 12 a legal holiday. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 398 -- Authorize manufacture and presentation of a galvano in commemoration of golden anniversary of naval aviation. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 402 -- Award posthumously a medal to Dr. Thomas Anthony Dooley III. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 5/4/61 -- Banking and Currency.

## 6. National Security

#### ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

##### SENATE

- S 1769 -- Authorize Federal Government to guard strategic defense facilities against individuals believed disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/3/61 -- Armed Services.
- S 1810 -- Restrict certain areas in Outer Continental Shelf, known as Corpus Christi Offshore Warning Area, for defense and other purposes. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/4/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

##### HOUSE

- HR 6728 -- Bring number of cadets at U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/1/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6745 -- Restrict certain areas in Outer Continental Shelf for defense and other purposes (Matagorda Water Range). ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 5/2/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 6756 -- Amend sections 4561, 6082, and 9561 of title 10, USC, to require that to the extent practicable coffee provided as part of the military ration contain not less than 10 percent of Kona coffee grown in the U.S. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 5/2/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6845 -- Provide expansion of functions of Coast Guard. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/4/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6848 -- Bring number of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength; authorize admittance of students from friendly foreign nations to the U.S. Military Academy, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the U.S. Air Force Academy. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 5/4/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6849 -- Restrict certain areas in Outer Continental Shelf, known as Corpus Christi offshore warning areas, for defense and other purposes. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/4/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H Con Res 295 -- Express sense of Congress that, in accordance with Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, President should transfer to Department of Defense functions of Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 5/4/61 -- Armed Services.

#### ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

##### SENATE

- S 1774 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) -- 5/3/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

##### HOUSE

- HR 6744 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) (by request) -- 5/2/61 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

## 7. Public Works & Resources

#### LANDS

##### SENATE

- S 1757 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of Government. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Anderson (D N.M.), Bible (D Nev.), Bridges (R N.H.), Cannon (D Nev.), Carroll (D Colo.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Engle (D Calif.), Fong (R Hawaii), Gruening (D Alaska), Hartke (D Ind.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Long (D Hawaii), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Randolph (D W.Va.), Young (D Ohio) -- 5/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1775 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to expend appropriated funds to acquire approximately 12 acres of land for Richmond National Battlefield Park. BYRD (D Va.) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1806 -- Re lands comprising a part of the Arrowwood National Wildlife Refuge managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of Department of Interior. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 5/4/61 -- Commerce.

##### HOUSE

- HR 6729 -- Dispose of certain lands in Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, N.C. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/1/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6857 -- Amend Desert Land Act to permit anyone who is a citizen or filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, of the U.S. to make entry of desert lands. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/4/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

##### SENATE

- S 1760 -- Establish Great Basin National Park in Nevada. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1778 -- Promote state planning re public works necessary for conservation, development, and utilization of water resources. KERR (D Okla.), Case (R S.D.) -- 5/3/61 -- Public Works.
- S 1795 -- Grant consent of Congress for construction of a dam across Savannah River between South Carolina and Georgia. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 5/3/61 -- Public Works.
- S 1797 -- Preserve Indiana Dunes and related areas in Indiana. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), McCarthy (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1798 -- Establish Allegheny Parkway in West Virginia and Kentucky and Maryland. BYRD (D W.Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Butler (R Md.), Beall (R Md.), Cooper (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

- HR 6713 -- Amend certain laws re federal-aid highways, make adjustments in federal-aid highway program. FALLON (D Md.) -- 5/1/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 6734 -- Similar to HR 6375. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 5/1/61.
- HR 6755 -- Similar to HR 6441. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/2/61.
- HR 6758 -- Provide increased authorizations for fiscal year 1963 and authorizations for fiscal years 1964 and 1965 for forest highways, development roads and trails; park roads and trails, Indian reservation roads, public land highways, and public land development roads and trails; establish a National Resources Road Commission to provide system of forest development roads and trails. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 5/2/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 6789 -- Grant consent of Congress for construction of a dam across Savannah River between South Carolina and Georgia. DORN (D S.C.) -- 5/3/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 6793 -- Establish King Range National Conservation Area in California. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 5/3/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6804 -- Similar to HR 6375. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6812 -- Provide for an investigation and study of means of making the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway available for navigation during entire year. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 5/3/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 6813 -- Similar to HR 6812. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6814 -- Similar to HR 6812. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6815 -- Similar to HR 6812. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6816 -- Similar to HR 6812. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6817 -- Similar to HR 6812. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6818 -- Similar to HR 6812. ROUDEBUSH (R Ind.) -- 5/3/61.
- HR 6841 -- Similar to HR 6812. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/4/61.
- HR 6842 -- Similar to HR 6812. MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/4/61.
- HR 6843 -- Similar to HR 6812. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 5/4/61.
- HR 6858 -- Provide national cemetery near LaFollette, Tenn. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 5/4/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6859 -- Similar to HR 6812. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 5/4/61.
- HR 6860 -- Similar to HR 6812. COOK (D Ohio) -- 5/4/61.
- HR 6864 -- Similar to HR 6812. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 5/4/61.
- HR 6865 -- Similar to HR 6812. VANK (D Ohio) -- 5/4/61.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

### ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

## SENATE

- S 1764 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to require justification of certain rate publications and suspension board actions. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/3/61 -- Commerce.
- S 1800 -- Amend section 4B of Clayton Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1801 -- Amend Clayton Act to declare private antitrust suits be impressed with a substantial public interest. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1802 -- Provide publication before entry of decrees, judgments, and orders entered by consent upon merits of civil antitrust proceedings. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1804 -- Amend "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914, and amend "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, for prohibiting loss leader sales. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Clark (D Pa.), Long (D La.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 5/3/61 -- Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 6716 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to further delegate duties to employee boards. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6718 -- Prevent service or consumption of hard liquor aboard commercial passenger aircraft. HARDING (D Idaho) -- 5/1/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6725 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges with extensions of credit. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/1/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6727 -- Similar to HR 127. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/1/61.
- HR 6748 -- Amend section 9 of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, section 18 (d) of Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and section 5155 of Revised Statutes, as amended. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/2/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6749 -- Provide no member of Board of Directors of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation hold any other public office or position. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 5/2/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6763 -- Similar to HR 6725. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/2/61.
- HR 6782 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to make relative stability of prices an explicit aim of federal economic policy. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Government Operations.

- HR 6809 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6840 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to authorize Federal Communications Commission to issue rules and regulations re community antenna television systems. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/4/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6863 -- Amend Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require disclosure by investment advisers of transactions for their own account in any investments of the type they render advisory services. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/4/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 401 -- Similar to H J Res 365. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 5/4/61.

## COMMERCE

## HOUSE

- HR 6733 -- Similar to HR 6130. HANSEN (D Wash.) -- 5/1/61.

## LABOR

## HOUSE

- HR 6731 -- Extend Davis-Bacon Act to certain contracts to provide services. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/1/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6760 -- Similar to HR 247. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 5/2/61.
- HR 6807 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents to discriminate on basis of race, color, creed, or national origin. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6808 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit National Labor Relations Board to refuse to certify a labor organization for collective bargaining which engages in discriminatory practices. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6838 -- Similar to HR 247. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/4/61.

## TRANSPORTATION

## SENATE

- S 1765 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to promote coordinated rail-barge transportation. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/3/61 -- Commerce.
- S 1788 -- Amend title V of Interstate Commerce Act to extend Interstate Commerce Commission's loan guaranty authority to loans to state or local governments or other agencies for acquiring certain property to be used by common carriers by railroad. CASE (R N.J.) -- 5/3/61 -- Commerce.
- S 1808 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1938, as amended, to encourage construction and maintenance of American-flag vessels built in American shipyards. BUTLER (R Md.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 5/4/61 -- Commerce.

## HOUSE

- HR 6732 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of American-flag vessels built in American shipyards. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/1/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6761 -- Amend sections 4504, 4511, 4520, and 4549 of Revised Statutes, re shipping articles. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/2/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6775 -- Amend Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, to provide operation of steamship conferences. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/3/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6794 -- Permit admission to registry and use in coastwise trade of not more than two foreign built hydrofoil vessels. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/3/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## TAXES

## SENATE

- S 1754 -- Provide a 30-percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/1/61 -- Finance.
- S 1755 -- Provide certain exemptions from federal excise taxes for nonprofit organizations for blind now provided for nonprofit educational organizations. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/1/61 -- Finance.
- S 1773 -- Allow an additional exemption of \$600 to a taxpayer for each dependent son or daughter under 23 who is a full-time student above secondary level at an educational institution. CANNON (D Nev.) -- 5/3/61 -- Finance.
- S 1799 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a graduated tax on taxable income of corporations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/3/61 -- Finance.

## HOUSE

HR 6719 -- Provide tax adjustment for small business and persons engaged in small business. HARDING (D Idaho) -- 5/1/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 6720 -- Provide a simple alternative to Internal Revenue Code of 1954; tax national income, rate adjusted currently to overbalance the budget, gradually retire the debt, and thus restore and maintain buying power of dollar; apply incentives and responsibilities of economic freedom to employees; aid needy and pay medical bills; provide general use of farm-income insurance. MASON (R Ill.) (by request) -- 5/1/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 HR 6751 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/2/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6781 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional \$2,400 exemption from income tax for annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/61 -- Ways and Means.

## TARIFFS

## HOUSE

HR 6854 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to permit free flow of commerce. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/4/61 -- Ways and Means.  
 H Con Res 231 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 5/2/61.  
 H Con Res 232 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/2/61.  
 H Con Res 290 -- Similar to H Con Res 4. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/3/61.

## SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following additional Kennedy Administration nominations. (Weekly Report p. 190)

Those confirmed March 21:

Assistant Postmaster General for Personnel -- Richard J. Murphy, 31, Democrat.

Assistant Postmaster General for Finance -- Ralph P. Nicholson, 45, Democrat.

Those confirmed March 22:

Director, Peace Corps -- R. Sargent Shriver Jr., 45, Democrat.

Those confirmed March 24:

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife -- Frank P. Briggs, 67, Democrat.

Member, Interstate Commerce Commission -- John William Bush, 51, Democrat.

Member, Interstate Commerce Commission -- William Tucker, 37, Democrat.

Those confirmed March 27:

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs -- John M. Leddy, 46, Democrat.

General Counsel for the Treasury Department -- Robert H. Knight, 42, independent.

Member, Renegotiation Board -- Thomas D'Alesandro Jr., 57, Democrat.

Those confirmed March 28:

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Mineral Resources -- John M. Kelly, 46, Democrat.

Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division -- Burke Marshall, 38, Democrat.

Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea -- William Attwood, 41, Democrat.

Ambassador to Spain -- Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, 64, Democrat.

Ambassador to Denmark -- William McCormick Blair Jr., 44, Democrat.

Ambassador to India -- J. Kenneth Galbraith, 52, Democrat.

Ambassador to Japan -- Edwin O. Reischauer, 50, party affiliation unknown.

Ambassador to the Netherlands -- John S. Rice, 62, Democrat.

Ambassador to Ireland -- Edward G. Stockdale, 45, Democrat.

Ambassador to Thailand -- Kenneth Todd Young, 44, party affiliation unknown.

General Counsel of the Agriculture Department -- John C. Bagwell, 57, Democrat.

Commissioner of Education -- Sterling M. McMurrin, 47, no party affiliation.

Member, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission -- Edward D. Re, 40, Democrat.

Member, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission -- Theodore Jaffee, 50, Democrat.

Those confirmed April 6:

Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for Legislative Matters -- Wilbur J. Cohen, 47, Democrat.

Ambassador to Costa Rica -- Raymond L. Telles, 45, Democrat.

Those confirmed April 12:

Director, Defense Research and Engineering -- Harold Brown, 33, Democrat.

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Material -- Joseph S. Imirie, 44, Democrat.

Those confirmed April 13:

Member, Atomic Energy Commission -- Leland J. Haworth, 56, Republican.

Member, National Labor Relations Board -- Gerald A. Brown, 46, Democrat.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury -- Stanley S. Surrey, 50, Democrat.

Those confirmed April 18:

Assistant Secretary of State -- Walter P. McConaughy, 52, party affiliation unknown.

Assistant Secretary of State -- Phillips Talbot, 46, party affiliation unknown.

Ambassador to Peru -- James Loeb, 52, Democrat.

Ambassador to Venezuela -- Teodoro Moscoso, 51, Democrat.

Those confirmed April 19:

Member, Federal Trade Commission -- Philip Elman, 43, party affiliation unknown.

Those confirmed April 20:

Administrator, Farmers Home Administration -- Howard Bertsch, 51, Democrat.

Those confirmed April 24:

Public Housing Commissioner -- Marie C. McGuire, Democrat.

Those confirmed April 27:

Deputy Under Secretary of State -- U. Alexis Johnson, 52, party affiliation unknown.

Ambassador to Luxembourg -- James Wine, 42, Democrat.

Those confirmed May 1:

General Counsel, Post Office Department -- Louis J. Doyle, 55, Democrat.

Those confirmed May 4:

Ambassador to the Union of Burma -- John S. Everton, 53, Democrat.



## Senate Confirms Nomination of Julius C. Holmes, 63-17, Approves Battle Act Changes Requested by President, 43-36

34. Nomination of Julius C. Holmes to be Ambassador to Iran. Confirmed 63-17 (D 48-2; R 15-15), May 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 795)

35. S 1215. Amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act) to give the President discretionary authority to provide economic or financial aid to countries other than the Soviet Union or Communist-held areas in the Far East.

Miller (R Iowa) amendment to bar aid under the bill to any Communist-controlled country that was in arrears in its United Nations assessments. Rejected 28-54 (D 8-47; R 20-7), May 11, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 793)

36. S 1215. Passage of the bill. Passed 43-36 (D 36-18; R 7-18), May 11, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	34	35	36		Vote No.	34	35	36		Vote No.	34	35	36	
Yea	63	28	43		Yea	48	8	36		Yea	15	20	7	
Nay	17	54	36		Nay	2	47	18		Nay	15	7	18	

34 35 36			34 35 36			34 35 36			Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.		
34 35 36			34 35 36			34 35 36					
ALABAMA	Y	N	Y	INDIANA	Y	Y	N	NEBRASKA	N	Y	N
Hill	‡	?	‡	Hartke	X	Y	N	Curtis	N	✓	X
Sparkman				Capehart				Hruska			
ALASKA	Y	N	N	IOWA	Y	Y	Y	NEVADA	Y	N	N
Bartlett	‡	?	‡	Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	Bible	Y	N	N
Gruening				Miller				Cannon	Y	N	N
ARIZONA	Y	N	Y	KANSAS	Y	?	?	NEW HAMPSHIRE	X	Y	N
Hoyden	?	✓	X	Carlson	?	Y	N	Bridges	Y	Y	N
Goldwater				Schoeppel				Cotton			
ARKANSAS	Y	N	Y	KENTUCKY	N	N	Y	NEW JERSEY	‡	N	Y
Fulbright	?	Y	N	Cooper	Y	?	?	Williams	Y	X	✓
McClellan				Morton				Case			
CALIFORNIA	Y	N	Y	LOUISIANA	Y	N	Y	NEW MEXICO	Y	?	?
Engle	N	N	N	Ellender	Y	Y	N	Anderson	Y	X	✓
Kuchel				Long				Chavez	Y	N	Y
COLORADO	Y	N	Y	MAINE	Y	X	‡	NEW YORK	Y	N	Y
Carroll	N	Y	N	Muskie	N	N	N	Javits	Y	✓	Y
Allott				Smith				Keating			
CONNECTICUT	?	✓	X	MARYLAND	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA	X	N	N
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Beall	N	Y	N	Ervin	Y	N	N
Bush				Butler				Jordan			
DELAWARE	N	N	N	MASSACHUSETTS	Y	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA	Y	N	Y
Boggs	N	Y	N	Smith	Y	Y	✓	Burdick	N	Y	X
Williams				Saltonstall				Young			
FLORIDA	Y	N	N	MICHIGAN	Y	N	Y	OHIO	N	Y	N
Holland	Y	N	N	Hart	Y	N	Y	Lausche	Y	N	Y
Smathers				McNamara				Young			
GEORGIA	Y	Y	N	MINNESOTA	✓	N	Y	OKLAHOMA	✓	N	Y
Russell	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Kerr	Y	N	Y
Talmadge				McCarthy				Monroney			
HAWAII	Y	?	?	MISSISSIPPI	‡	N	N	OREGON	‡	N	Y
Long	Y	?	X	Eastland	Y	N	N	Morse	Y	N	Y
Fong				Stennis				Neuberger			
IDAHO	✓	N	Y	MISSOURI	Y	X	‡	PENNSYLVANIA	Y	N	Y
Church	N	Y	N	Long	Y	N	Y	Clark	Y	Y	N
Dworsbak				Symington				Scott			
ILLINOIS	N	N	Y	MONTANA	Y	N	✓	RHODE ISLAND	Y	N	Y
Douglas	N	Y	✓	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Pastore	Y	N	Y
Dirksen				Metcalf				Pell	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

# CQ House Votes 26 through 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 53, 54, 55.)

## House Approves Two-Year Extension of Mexican Worker Law; Votes Higher Ceiling on Council of Economic Advisers Salaries

26. HR 2010. Extend for two years, without change, the law permitting Mexicans to enter the U.S. for farm work (PL 82-78). Passed 231-157 (D 115-115; R 116-42), May 11, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 794)

27. HR 6094. Raise the ceiling on appropriations for salaries of members and employees of the Council of Economic Advisers from the current \$345,000 annually to \$2 million. Gross (R

Iowa) motion to recommit the bill to the Government Operations Committee with instructions to reduce the salary ceiling to \$700,000. Rejected 151-196 (D 17-190; R 134-6), May 11, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 793)

28. HR 6094. Passage of the bill. Passed 209-136 (D 193-13; R 16-123), May 11, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	26	27	28		Vote No.	26	27	28		Vote No.	26	27	28	
Yea	231	151	209		Yea	115	17	193		Yea	116	134	16	
Nay	157	196	136		Nay	115	190	13		Nay	42	6	123	

26 27 28		26 27 28		26 27 28		- KEY -	
<b>ALABAMA</b>		19 Holifield		<b>HAWAII</b>		Y Record Vote For (yea).	
3 Andrews	Y N Y	17 King	N N Y	AL Inouye	? ? ?	✓ Paired For.	
1 Boykin	Y N ?	26 Roosevelt	N N Y	<b>IDAHO</b>		‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
7 Elliott	Y N Y	16 Bell	Y Y N	2 Harding	Y N Y	M Record Vote Against (nay).	
2 Grant	Y N Y	21 Hiestand	Y Y N	1 Pfost	Y N Y	X Paired Against.	
9 Huddleston	Y N Y	18 Hosmer	Y Y N	<b>ILLINOIS</b>		- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
8 Jones	Y N Y	24 Lipscomb	Y Y N	25 Gray	N N Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did	
5 Rains	? ? ?	15 McDonough	Y Y ?	21 Mack	N N Y	not announce or answer Poll.	
4 Roberts	? ? ?	25 Rousselot	Y Y N	24 Price	N N Y		
6 Selden	Y N Y	20 Smith	Y Y N	23 Shipley	N N Y		
<b>ALASKA</b>		<b>COLORADO</b>		16 Anderson	Y Y N		
AL Rivers	Y N Y	4 Aspinall	Y N Y	17 Arends	Y Y N		
<b>ARIZONA</b>		1 Rogers	N N Y	19 Chiperfield	N N Y		
2 Vacancy		3 Cbenoweth	Y Y N	20 Findley	Y Y N		
1 Rhodes	Y Y N	2 Dominick	Y Y N	14 Hoffman	Y Y N		
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		15 Mason	N Y ?		
5 Alford	✓ ✓ X	1 Daddario	N X ✓	18 Micbel	N Y N		
1 Gathings	Y N Y	3 Gioimo	N N Y	22 Springer	Y Y N		
4 Harris	Y N Y	AL Kowalski	N N Y	<b>Chicago Cook County</b>			
2 Mills	Y N Y	5 Monagan	N N Y	1 Dawson	Y N Y		
6 Norrell	Y N Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y Y N	12 Finnegan	X ? ?		
3 Trimble	Y N Y	4 Sibal	N Y N	5 Kluczynski	N N Y		
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		<b>DELAWARE</b>		7 Libonati	X X ✓		
7 Cohelan	N N Y	AL McDowell	N N Y	3 Murphy	N N Y		
14 Hagen	Y N Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>		6 O'Brien	N N Y		
2 Johnson	Y N Y	2 Bennett	N N Y	2 O'Hara	N N Y		
11 McFall	Y N Y	4 Fascell	Y Y Y	11 Pucinski	N N Y		
1 Miller C.	Y N Y	7 Haley	Y Y Y	8 Rostenkowski	N N Y		
8 Miller G.P.	Y N Y	5 Herlong	Y Y Y	9 Yates	N X ✓		
3 Moss	Y N Y	8 Matthews	Y Y Y	13 Church	N Y N		
29 Sound	Y N Y	6 Rogers	Y Y Y	10 Collier	N Y N		
5 Shelley	N N Y	3 Sikes	Y Y Y	4 Derwinski	N Y N		
27 Sheppard	✓ X ✓	1 Cramer	Y Y N	<b>INDIANA</b>			
12 Sisk	Y N Y	<b>GEORGIA</b>		3 Brademas	N N Y		
6 Baldwin	Y Y N	8 Blitch	? ? ?	8 Denton	N N Y		
10 Gubser	Y Y N	5 Davis J.C.	Y Y N	1 Madden	N N ?		
4 Mailliard	Y Y Y	7 Davis J.W.	Y Y N	4 Adair	Y Y N		
13 Teague	Y Y N	4 Flynt	Y Y N	7 Bray	N ? ?		
28 Utt	Y Y N	3 Forrester	Y ? ?	11 Bruce	Y Y N		
30 Wilson	Y Y N	1 Hagan	Y Y Y	5 Vacancy			
9 Younger	Y Y N	9 Landrum	Y ? ?	2 Halleck	Y ✓ X		
<b>Los Angeles Co.</b>		2 Pilcher	Y ? ?	10 Harvey	Y Y N		
22 Corman	N X ✓	10 Stephens	Y Y Y	6 Roudsbush	Y ✓ X		
23 Doyle	N N Y	6 Vinson	Y ? ?	9 Wilson	Y ? ?		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

# CQ House Votes 26 through 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 53, 54, 55.)

26 27 28	26 27 28	26 27 28	26 27 28
6 Morrison ✓ X ✓ 5 Passman Y N Y 7 Thompson Y ? Y 3 Willis ✓ ? ? <b>MAINE</b> 1 Garland Y Y N 3 McIntire Y Y N 2 Tupper Y Y N <b>MARYLAND</b> 2 Brewster N N Y 4 Fallon N X ✓ 7 Friedel Y N Y 3 Garmatz N X ✓ 1 Johnson Y N Y 5 Lankford Y N Y 6 Mathias N Y N <b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> 2 Boland N N Y 13 Burke N N Y 4 Donohue N N Y 7 Lane N N Y 8 Macdonald N N Y 12 McCormack N N Y 11 O'Neill N N Y 3 Philbin N N Y 6 Bates Y Y N 1 Conte N N Y 10 Curtis Y Y N 9 Keith Y Y N 14 Martin N Y N 5 Morse N Y N <b>MICHIGAN</b> 7 O'Hara Y N Y 12 Bennett Y N Y 18 Broomfield Y Y N 10 Cederberg ? ✓ X 6 Chamberlain ? ✓ X 5 Ford ✓ ✓ X 9 Griffin Y Y N 8 Harvey Y Y Y 4 Hoffman Y Y N 3 Jobansen Y Y N 11 Knox ✓ ✓ X 2 Meader Y Y N <b>Detroit - Wayne County</b> 13 Diggs N N Y 15 Dingell N N Y 17 Griffiths N N Y 16 Lesinski N N Y 1 Machrowicz N N Y 14 Rabaut N N Y <b>MINNESOTA</b> 8 Blatnik Y N Y 4 Karth N N Y 6 Marshall N Y N 7 Andersen Y ? ? 5 Judd Y N Y 9 Langen Y Y N 3 MacGregor Y Y N 2 Nelsen Y Y N 1 Quie Y Y N <b>MISSISSIPPI</b> 1 Abernethy Y N N 6 Colmer Y N Y 3 Smith Y N Y 2 Whitten Y Y Y 4 Williams Y Y N 5 Winstead ? ? ? <b>MISSOURI</b> 5 Bolling ? ? ? 9 Cannon Y N N 6 Hull Y N Y 8 Ichord N N Y 10 Jones Y N N 1 Karsten N N Y 11 Moulder N N Y 4 Randall N ? ? 3 Sullivan N N Y 2 Curtis ✓ ✓ ? 7 Hall Y Y N <b>MONTANA</b> 1 Olsen N N Y 2 Battin Y Y N	<b>NEBRASKA</b> 3 Beermann Y Y N 2 Cunningham N Y N 4 Martin Y Y N 1 Weaver Y Y N <b>NEVADA</b> AL Baring N N Y <b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> 2 Bass N Y N 1 Merrow Y N Y <b>NEW JERSEY</b> 11 Addonizio N N Y 14 Daniels N N Y 13 Gallagher N N Y 8 Joelson N N Y 10 Rodino N N Y 4 Thompson N N Y 3 Auchincloss Y Y N 1 Cahill N Y N 6 Dwyer N ? Y 5 Frelinghuysen Y ? N 2 Glenn Y ? X 9 Osmer ? Y N 12 Wallhauser Y N Y 7 Widnall Y Y N <b>NEW MEXICO</b> AL Montoya Y N Y AL Morris Y N Y <b>NEW YORK</b> 41 Dulski N N Y 30 O'Brien Y N Y 1 Pike N N Y 32 Stratton N N Y 27 Barry N Y N 3 Becker X ✓ X 2 Derounian Y ✓ X 26 Dooley ✓ ✓ X 43 Goodell Y ✓ X 33 Kilburn Y ✓ X 31 King Y ✓ X 40 Miller Y Y N 39 Ostertag Y Y Y 42 Pillion Y ✓ X 34 Pirnie Y Y N 35 Riehlman Y Y Y 37 Robison Y Y Y 28 St. George Y Y ? 36 Taber N Y N 38 Weis Y ✓ X 29 Wharton ? ✓ X <b>New York City</b> 5 Addabbo N N Y 8 Anuso N N Y 24 Buckley X X ✓ 12 Carey N X ✓ 11 Celler X X ✓ 7 Delaney N N Y 19 Farbstein N N Y 23 Gilbert N X ✓ 22 Healey N X ✓ 6 Holtzman N X ✓ 10 Kelly ? X ? 9 Keogh X X ✓ 13 Multer N N Y 16 Powell X X ✓ 14 Rooney N N Y 20 Ryan N N Y 18 Santangelo N N Y 21 Zelenko X X ✓ 25 Fino X X ✓ 4 Halpern N N Y 17 Lindsay N N Y 15 Ray Y Y N <b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> 9 Alexander Y N Y 1 Bonner ? ? ? 4 Cooley Y N Y 2 Fountain Y N Y 3 Henderson ? ? ? 8 Kitchin Y Y Y 6 Kornegay Y N Y 7 Lennon Y Y Y	5 Scott Y Y N 12 Taylor Y Y Y 11 Whitener ? ? ? 10 Jonas Y Y N <b>NORTH DAKOTA</b> AL Nygaard Y Y N AL Short Y Y N <b>OHIO</b> 9 Ashley N N Y 11 Cook N N Y 20 Feighan N N Y 18 Hays X ? ? 19 Kirwan N N Y 10 Moeller N N Y 21 Vanik N N Y 17 Ashbrook Y Y N 14 Ayres Y Y Y 8 Betts Y Y N 22 Bolton Y Y N 16 Bow Y Y N 7 Brown Y N Y 2 Clancy Y ✓ X 12 Devine ? ✓ X 6 Harsba Y Y N 5 Latta Y Y N 4 McCulloch Y Y N 23 Minshall Y Y N 15 Moorehead Y Y ? 13 Mosher N ? ? 3 Schenck Y Y N 1 Scherer Y Y N <b>OKLAHOMA</b> 3 Albert Y N Y 2 Edmondson ? ? ? 5 Jarman Y N Y 4 Stead N N Y 6 Wickersham Y N Y 1 Belcher Y Y N <b>OREGON</b> 3 Green N N Y 2 Ullman Y ✓ X 4 Durno ✓ ✓ X 1 Norblad Y ? ? <b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> 25 Clark N N Y 21 Dent X X ✓ 11 Flood N N Y 30 Holland N N Y 28 Moorhead N N Y 26 Morgan N N Y 14 Rhodes N N Y 15 Walter X X ✓ 29 Corbett N Y N 8 Curtin N Y N 9 Dague Y Y N 12 Fenton N N Y 27 Fulton N ? ? 23 Gavin ✓ ✓ X 19 Goodling N N Y 24 Kearns N Y N 7 Milliken N Y N 16 Vacancy N Y Y 22 Saylor N Y Y 17 Schneebeli Y Y N 13 Schweiker Y Y N 10 Scranton Y Y N 20 Van Zandt Y ✓ N 18 Whalley Y Y N <b>Philadelphia City</b> 1 Barrett N N ? 3 Byrne N N Y 2 Granahan N N Y 5 Green N N Y 4 Nix N N Y 6 Toll N N Y <b>RHODE ISLAND</b> 2 Fogarty N N Y 1 St. Germain N X ✓ <b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> 4 Ashmore Y N N 3 Dorn Y Y N 5 Hemphill Y N Y	6 McMillan Y Y N 2 Riley ✓ ? ? 1 Rivers Y Y N <b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b> 2 Berry N Y N 1 Reifel N Y N <b>TENNESSEE</b> 6 Bass N N Y 9 Davis Y N Y 8 Everett Y N Y 4 Ewins Y ? ? 3 Frazier Y Y Y 5 Loser N N Y 7 Murray Y Y Y 2 Baker N Y N 1 Vacancy N Y N <b>TEXAS</b> 3 Beckworth N N Y 2 Brooks Y ? ? 17 Burleson Y N Y 22 Casey Y ? ? 7 Dowdy Y Y N 21 Fisher Y N Y 13 Ikard Y N Y 20 Kilday Y N Y 15 Kilgore Y N Y 19 Mahon Y N Y 1 Patman N N Y 11 Poage Y N Y 4 Rayburn ✓ ? ? 18 Rogers Y N Y 16 Rutherford Y N Y 6 Teague N N Y 8 Thomas N N Y 9 Thompson Y N Y 10 Thornberry Y N Y 12 Wright Y N Y 14 Young Y N Y 5 Alger Y Y N <b>UTAH</b> 2 King Y N Y 1 Peterson Y N Y <b>VERMONT</b> AL Stafford Y Y N <b>VIRGINIA</b> 4 Abbitt Y N Y 1 Downing ? N Y 3 Gary Y N Y 2 Hardy Y N Y 7 Harrison Y ? ? 9 Jennings Y N Y 8 Smith Y ? ? 5 Tuck Y Y Y 10 Broyhill Y Y N 6 Poff Y Y N <b>WASHINGTON</b> 3 Hansen N N Y 7 Magnuson Y X ✓ 5 Horan Y N Y 4 May Y Y N 1 Pelly N Y N 6 Tollefson N Y N 2 Westland Y Y N <b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> 3 Bailey N N Y 4 Hechler N N Y 5 Kee N N Y 6 Slack N ? ? 2 Stoggers X N Y 1 Moore N Y N <b>WISCONSIN</b> 9 Johnson N N Y 2 Kastenmeier N N Y 5 Reuss N N Y 4 Zablocki Y ? N 8 Byrnes Y ? N 7 Laird Y ✓ X 10 O'Konski Y Y N 1 Schadeberg Y Y N 3 Thomson Y Y N 6 Van Pelt ✓ ✓ X <b>WYOMING</b> AL Harrison Y Y N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *Italics*



# *The Week In Congress*

**Kennedy Boxscore** How is President Kennedy's program faring in Congress? To arrive at a factual answer Congressional Quarterly read all of the President's messages, press conferences, speeches and public letters, compiled his specific legislative requests and followed their progress through Congress. The results to date: 277 requests submitted, 29 approved, 26 through one chamber only, 8 reported by committee, 105 in the hearings stage, 10 rejected, and 99 untouched. Comparison with past studies shows that the approval percentage -- 10 percent -- is high for this point in the session. (Page 803)

## **Progress on Defense**

President Kennedy's revised defense budget cleared its first hurdle in good shape when both Armed Services Committees approved a \$12-billion authorization for major weapons, covering all that was requested plus a large chunk for more bombers. Following 16 weeks of review and reappraisal in the Pentagon and Congress, the action suggested that, despite resistance in some quarters to the changes proposed by the President and Defense Secretary McNamara, their general approach to the defense problem had won substantial support. (Page 789)

## **Floor Action**

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Julius C. Holmes to be Ambassador to Iran and passed bills permitting some trade with Communist-bloc countries, appropriating \$600 million for Latin America aid, and authorizing \$879,684,750 for construction of military installations. The House passed an extension of the Mexican farm labor program, a standardization of policies governing armed forces reserve obligations, and an increase in the ceilings on salaries for staff and members of the Council of Economic Advisers. (Page 793).

## **Political Notes**

Former Vice President Nixon, in a four-speech series offering an "appraisal" of the Administration's first 100 days, said that less spending should be devoted to domestic matters and more to defense .... A CQ redistricting report describes the redrawing of Congressional districts in Nebraska to take account of a one-seat loss resulting from the 1960 census. (Page 812, 815)

### **Roll-Call Votes**

SENATE: Holmes confirmation, Battle Act, p. 831.

HOUSE: Mexican workers, economic advisers pay, p. 832.

### **Texas Runoff Election**

Prospects for development of a two-party system in Texas may be riding on the outcome of the May 27 runoff election in which voters will choose between two strong conservatives. The Democrat, interim Sen. William A. Blakley, is favored, but widespread apathy and a "liberal revolt" could bring about the election of Republican John G. Tower. CQ carries a special pre-election report. (Page 813)

## **In the Committees**

The President's education bill, with substantial amendments, was approved by a Senate committee and a House subcommittee.... Hearings were held on bills to provide grants for medical education, expanded community health facilities, larger grants and expanded federal authority over water pollution, revisions of the tax laws, expanded housing programs and new farm legislation. Committees also looked into the effects of strikes and alleged featherbedding at missile construction sites and the reasons for the collapse of a radar tower in January. (Page 797-802)

## **Around the Capitol**

President Kennedy spoke for the nation when he told his press conference he was "proud of the effort" of all those connected with astronaut Alan B. Shepard's 15-minute dash into space.... Bills implementing the civil rights plank of the 1960 Democratic party platform were introduced May 8, but the White House said their passage was not being sought by the President.... The Area Redevelopment Administration was set up in the Commerce Department .... The U.S. Chamber of Commerce held its 49th annual meeting in Washington.... And Walter P. Reuther proposed a "flexible work week." (Page 792, 816)



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